CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 77.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1858.

☞ For Telegraphic and Commercial News see Fourth Page.

Speech of Hon. Carl Schurz.

The eloquent and convincing speech of Hon. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, before the Republican Ratification Meeting on Tuesday evening, will be found on the second page of this paper.

Letter from Hon. Isaac N. Arnold.

The following letter from Hon. Isaac N. Arnold was accidentally omitted in our report of the proceedings of the Cook County Republican Convention yesterday. The letter was read prior to the division of the Convention and the balloting for Representatives in the Legislature:

To the President of the Cook County Republican Convention:

I desire to communicate through you to the members of the Convention, that I am not a candidate for the Legislature. I need not say I shall give to the nominees, whoever they may be, my cordial and zealous support.

Very respectfully, ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

Chicago, Sept. 27, 1858.

The letter was received with loud applause. It is proper to say in this connection that the votes cast in Convention for *Messrs.* Ward, Carter and Throop, were given without the knowledge or consent of those gentlemen.

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110 Lake street, Chicago,

for the purpose of enabling our Western customers to obtain their stock of Melodeons in the shortest possible time, and upon the most favorable terms, we have established a Depot at the above number, where we have furnished from our Manufactory at Buffalo, N. Y., all of Linens, Parts or Sizes of all the different styles of Melodeons manufactured by us, which will be kept constantly on hand, and orders promptly filled, and each Melodeon warranted perfect. Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

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A Small Matter.

The *Times* endeavors to make a rumpus in the Republican ranks by asserting that Mr. S. L. Baker, one of our nominees for the Legislature, did not receive a majority of all the votes cast. According to the figures in the *Times* itself, Mr. Baker did receive a majority of twelve over all the candidates except Mr. Higgins. The vote stood as follows—each delegate voting for two candidates:

Whole number of Delegates	28
Necessary to a choice	15
Whole number of votes cast	56
For Van H. Higgins	45
" S. L. Baker	33
" J. D. Wadsworth	27
" A. H. Dobson	27
" Wm. Ward	23
" R. R. Foster	1

By adding up the *double* vote which each delegate was entitled to cast, the *Times* brings Mr. Baker in a minority of one. We suggest that hereafter that organ will embrace a daily report of its own arithmetic, which will be found to differ somewhat from the Chicago Live Stock Market, with those of which it is a member of votes.

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RY'S JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE,

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JOURNAL will be conducted in an independent manner on subjects of Farm and Home Interests, will politics and is entirely managed with special reference to the wants of the people.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT will be the all branches relating to soil and crops, modes of giving and the results of the latest experiments.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, than which is none more important, we shall so endeavor to make a number of valuable articles, as to be generally disseminated in the West, and such as is adapted to Western soils. A paper of this character has long been

NEWS DEPARTMENT shall embrace the most and important news of the day, without fear, favor, as with regular trains and police reports.

ORIAL DEPARTMENT will be devoted to original tales, essays, poetry, &c., as to make it a welcome guest in the fireside and family. Nothing of material for the household, striving to lighten the labors of the housewife.

Market intelligence will embrace a daily report of the Chicago Live Stock Market, with those of the Chicago Live Stock Market, with those of

MARKET DEPARTMENT shall embrace the most reliable reports of the Eastern cities.

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two banks of Keys, five set of Reeds, eight Stops, a half Octaves Pedals, and one set of Reeds, Bass Independent. It has all the power of Reeds, now to date, at less than half the cost, and is ready to set out of order.

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THE CITY.

Another fact for Advertisers.

The circulation of the WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE has gone up to *Twenty Thousand*, and the cry is "still they come." No paper in the whole West approaches this circulation.

Republican Committee Meeting.

The Executive Committee will meet at the Committee rooms at the Mechanics' Institute, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Thursday evening, the 30th inst., at half-past seven o'clock. A punctual and full attendance is requested.

B. F. DOWNING, Secretary.

☞ John Miller, a lad, was held to bail yesterday in $200, for stealing shirts.

☞ An attempted incendiarism was discovered on Tuesday night, by a policeman, in a rear of buildings opposite the Armory. Some one had thrown a fireball into a pile of rubbish, with intent to burn, etc.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Cornelius Casey was found guilty of manslaughter, in inflicting violence by means of which his wife came to her death. The jury fixed his term at eighteen months. A motion for a new trial is to be argued to-day.

THE THORNTON MYSTERY.—The mystery alluded to by us as having caused some sensation in the neighboring town of Thornton, was set at rest yesterday by the result of an inquest by Coroner Hansen, from which it appeared that the deceased, Nehemiah Laughrey, came to his death by heart disease. He was an unmarried man, residing with his brother-in-law.

VENUS VISIBLE IN THE DAYTIME.—Astronomical novelties abound just at present. Besides the three comets, two of them telescopic, now flashing through the sky, it is stated that a daylight view may be had, with a good pair of eyes, of the planet Venus, the evening star, now at the height of her brilliancy. Her position is southerly, about 30 degrees from the sun, and as many from the horizon at a rough calculation.

BURGLARY.—Mr. H. Forter's residence, corner of Clark and Adams streets, was entered on Monday night, about twelve o'clock. The burglars effected an entrance through one of the back windows by cutting away the sash, and in doing so they aroused one of the inmates, who tried to give them a taste of cold lead, but they decamped before he could administer the dose. They did not succeed in carrying off anything.

LOSS OF THE SCHR. COL. COOK.—A dispatch was received here yesterday, stating that on the 24th inst. the schr. Col. Cook, bound from Liverpool to the Lakes with a cargo of pig iron, run on a reef called the Gasps, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and was a total loss. The crew were all saved.

The Col. Cook was owned by G. W. Bissell of Detroit, and was built last winter for the Lake and Europe trade direct. She was 700 tons burden, and cargo were valued at $30,000. She was partially insured.

"HONEST INDIAN."—In the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, during the examination of Alexander Robinson, the venerable Pottawattomie chieftain said on one occasion fitting the goodness and purity of the cause of which he is so distinguished an advocate; and to-day it came off. The weather was all we could wish, the crowd the greatest ever assembled in Morgan county, the union of all the elements of opposition complete, and the enthusiasm unbounded. Blair, the eloquent Missouri champion of Free Labor, was with us, and made himself effectively heard in defence of the eternal right. Lincoln had the first place, and Conkling, of Sangamon, spoke to all those whom Lincoln and Blair could not reach with their voices. The demonstration was a success, and will tell powerfully on the result, not only in this county, but in all Central Illinois. Time and the hurry of other engagements will not permit me to descend to particulars; but be assured that the EIGHT THOUSAND men here to-day are in earnest, and will have a commanding influence in the determination of this fierce fight. We are sure to win! Hurrah for Lincoln! MORGAN.

A Printer Shot.

At Louisville, on Monday last, a printer named Lindsay shot another named Ward, with a pistol, the ball taking effect in the left breast, and the wounded man living only about an hour. Some words had passed between the parties, when Ward applied an opprobrious term to Lindsay, which incited him to the fatal act. Lindsay formerly resided in this city, and, in company with his mother, published a magazine here. He was employed on the Louisville *Courier*, and Ward on the *Democrat*. Lindsay had been employed but a short time in the *Courier* office. Ward leaves a wife and two children in Covington, Ky., from which place he recently went to Louisville. Lindsay also has a wife.

Collision with the Rock Island Bridge —Serious Disaster.

[From the Commercial, 29th.]

Last evening, at the about 8 o'clock, as the steamer Fanny Harris was coming through the bridge she struck the pier on the Illinois side with such force that she was compelled to run ashore immediately, where she sank in three feet of water. Two firemen by the name of Martin Brew and Wm. Smith were knocked overboard and are supposed to be drowned. The former leaves a wife and two children in this city. Four or five deck hands, besides two or three passengers, are missing. The Fanny had on board about seventy passengers. The probable damage to the Fanny will not be less than $5,000.

A few moments afterwards, a raft in attempting to pass through the bridge, struck the pier and went to pieces and several aboard of it were drowned.

☞ The beautiful gothic cottages of Henry R. Reeves, situated in Logan township, the adjoining city of Peoria, on the Farmington road, were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday last. We saw the flames from the city.

LINCOLN AT JACKSONVILLE.

Tales of all the Opposition for His Election!

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM!

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

JACKSONVILLE, Monday, Sept. 27th.

This has been a great day for Morgan county; and for the Opposition of the entire State. For some time we have been preparing to give Lincoln a demonstration fitting the goodness and purity of the cause of which he is so distinguished an advocate; and to-day it came off. The weather was all we could wish, the crowd the greatest ever assembled in Morgan county, the union of all the elements of opposition complete, and the enthusiasm unbounded. Blair, the eloquent Missouri champion of Free Labor, was with us, and made himself effectively heard in defence of the eternal right. Lincoln had the first place, and Conkling, of Sangamon, spoke to all those whom Lincoln and Blair could not reach with their voices. The demonstration was a success, and will tell powerfully on the result, not only in this county, but in all Central Illinois. Time and the hurry of other engagements will not permit me to descend to particulars; but be assured that the EIGHT THOUSAND men here to-day are in earnest, and will have a commanding influence in the determination of this fierce fight. We are sure to win! Hurrah for Lincoln! MORGAN.

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Dug and Buck at Hennepin.

The rival Douglas and Buchanan meetings came off on Tuesday at Hennepin, Putnam County. The Douglas crowd got under steam in the forenoon, and blew off until about 4 P. M. Douglas got through saying over his old nigger equality harangue about 2:30 P. M. His crowd numbered ten to twelve hundred. There was not a particle of enthusiasm manifested; the shouts were few, feeble and far between. The Nationals erected their stand some 200 yards away from the Douglas stand. About 4 P. M. their meeting was organized, and Dist. Att'y Buck opened his batteries upon Joe Smith's "little giant" and poured in round after round for an hour, to the immense edification of the Nationals. When Fitch began talking, about two-thirds of the people who had been hearing Douglas came over to listen to the reply. The Douglasites got Judge Dickey upon the stand to speak against time, as to prevent the "worshippers" from going over to where the Nationals were holding forth, and managed to retain about three or four hundred of their crowd. They had a parcel of whippers-in going about the outskirts of the meeting coaxing the people to stay and not go over to hear those "Danities" abuse Douglas, but they could not stop them.

The Buchanan meeting numbered 1,500 to 1,800. It was larger than the rival crowd by several hundreds. Fitch was followed by Thos. *Hoyne*, Esq., in a very able speech for his side of the question. Both speeches were loudly cheered. There is no use in denying the fact that the Buchaners are both more enthusiastic and numerous in Putnam County than the Douglasites. It is love's labor lost for Judge Douglas to waste his time in butting his head against the adamantines in that section of country. He had better count himself out, as the fight lies between the Republicans and Buchaneers in Putnam. The "giant's" party specialist of only a few sore heads and max worshippers.

Clay County.

A subscriber writes to us from Clay County, away down in Egypt, saying that the Lincoln ticket will poll 650 votes in that county this fall. That the Americans and Republicans unite for Old Abe to a man, besides a considerable number of Democrats who are sick and tired of the agitated Douglas.

There were only 180 Republican votes polled in Clay County in 1856. The Americans polled 437; but now they are a unit for Lincoln and Republican principles. The Douglasites will be run to the girth in that county.

The Canvass in Iowa.

There was a great gathering at Davenport on Monday evening to hear Senator Harlan on the issues between Buchanan and Sham Democracy. The *Gazette* says he successfully defended the Republican party of Iowa against the charges of extravagances and corruption, while he convicted the Democratic administration of reckless and unpardonable squandering, and rottenness to its core.

Col. Curtis and a Mr. Vandever are doing good service to the cause in their respective districts.

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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL DEPOT SUIT!

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YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Decisions of Judges John McLean and Thomas Drummond.

Report of the Testimony.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—JUDGE MCLEAN, Presiding; JUDGE DRUMMOND, Associate.—*Geo. C. Bates vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Co.*—The trial of this most important and interesting case is progressing, and continues to attract much interest from the amount of property involved, being no less than the Lake Shore depot grounds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in this city.

The decisions of the Judges upon the points of law raised by counsel on Tuesday, were delivered yesterday morning. We present them in outline as follows:

JUDGE DRUMMOND'S DECISION.

The plaintiff offered in evidence the patent to Robt. A. Kinzie, dated March 9, 1837, to north frac. sec. 10, and various plats and maps showing the location of the land north of the Chicago River, together with the field notes of the survey made in 1821. None of the survey plats showed any sand bar from the north side of the river, but they indicated the mouth of the river north of the garrison. The allegation of the plaintiff was, that as a matter of fact, the mouth was some distance south of the garrison, and that there was a tract of land lying between the river and the lake in 1831, and up to the time when the piers were laid down by the government in 1833 and 1834, which were attached to and formed a part of north fractional section ten.

The plaintiff also offered in evidence, in connection with his patent and plats, &c., proof of a pre-emption at the land office in Palestine, on the 7th of May, 1831, together with the evidence of the payment of the purchase money at that time.

To this proof the defendants took two objections—

1st. That by the terms of the grant on the part of the United States to Robert A. Kinzie, the dividing line between the river and the lake did not pass; that the east boundary of south fractional section ten was the lake and not the river; and therefore their title papers did not tend to prove the right in Kinzie to the land. In other words, the Court must say, as a matter of law, the sand bar was not within the terms of the grant.

That inasmuch as the land in controversy was transferred from the Palestine Land District to the Chicago Land District by the division of the District by act of Feb. 19, 1831, before the proceedings at Palestine in May of that year occurred, these last (the preemption and entry) were void and that the act of July 2, 1836, which attempted to confirm them could only give effect to the grant from its date, and consequently no land south of the North pier could pass. The points were argued fully and very ably by the counsel of the respective parties.

The Court overruled both objections, holding in the first point that the evidence must be introduced to establish what was in fact the mouth of the river actually was at the time of the survey and of the grant—that it was not competent for the surveyors to fix the mouth of the river where they chose, and that therefore the Court could not say as a matter of law independent of any evidence which might be offered, that the property did not include the sand bar.

On the second point the Court held that the act of July 2, 1836, confirmed the preemption and sale made at the Palestine Land Office, in May, 1831 from that time of the sale, and that the grant took effect from that time by virtue of the act and not from the time of its passage.

SAME MASTER'S DECISION.

This is mainly a question of the boundary which involves facts for the action of a jury. The plaintiff has offered a patent for north fraction of section ten, and various plats which have a relation to it, and it is proposed to introduce other evidence in proof of boundary, but the defendant objects to the evidence as incompetent, as the title does not cover the land in controversy. To prove this it will be the object of the evidence to be offered.

We cannot try a case by piecemeal. The whole of the facts relied on by the plaintiff to establish his case should be heard before the Court can say whether the evidence is not competent. The southern boundary of fraction ten, which is claimed by the plaintiff, is admitted to be the Chicago river, but it is insisted by the plaintiff that the mouth of the Chicago river at one time his title accrued, was some quarter or a half mile farther down than is now it, and that the river separated the land claimed from the south fraction, and that it was connected with no other land than the south fraction of section ten, and consequently formed a part of it.

Now this the plaintiff proposes to prove by evidence, but the defendant asks the court to declare the evidence offered incompetent, and if such objection be sustained the action of the plaintiff will be defeated, and he will be left without remedy. The Supreme Court would not sustain a writ of error in such a case.

In fairness the privilege of the plaintiff, as to his boundary, must be heard, or his case will not be tried. Where a fraction is less than 160 acres, whatever its form may be, it passes as a fraction under the law in force at the inception of the plaintiff's title. And the question is, whether the land in controversy was or was not a part of the north fraction of section 10. Now this fraction is connected with no other land. It is divided from the main land, and in such case the navigable river is the boundary. It should not be surveyed, or claimed in any other connection.

A new outlet to the lake has been made by the government for the Chicago River, and this cuts off the connection of the tract in controversy from fraction ten. Now, if the government had sold this part of the fraction, and it had become the property of an individual, he could only be remade provided for the appropriation of private property for public purposes; and this, it seems, has not been done.

The decision shows a meandering line on what is now called the shore of the Lake, but which, as the plaintiff alleges, was at the time the shore of the Chicago River, and the mouth of that river is now more than a half-mile from the place where it was, as alleged, when the entry under which the plaintiff claims was made.

In regard to the pre-emptive right, which was irregularly entered in the Palestine office, which was outside of the Chicago land district, that irregularity was cured by the Act of Congress, which confirms the entry and sale, though made out of the land district. That Congress had this power there is no doubt whatever. An objection is stated on a supposition that the right of a third party to the land irregularly entered had interposed. But this is not shown and of course no objection. When the entry was made in the Palestine office, the money was paid into the public treasury, and the government was bound to return the money received, or confirm the entry and sale at the Palestine office.

If the above entry had been utterly void, it was in the power of Congress to confirm it. The technical doctrine of Lord Coke in regard to confirmation, has no application to the sovereign action of the United States.

Our Government cannot sell the land of a citizen, and if such sale should be made, it would be void. But it may dispose of public lands, and it has always disposed of them under its discretion. The confirmatory act in this case, so far from being objectionable, was dictated by sound and just policy. And the patent, when it issued in 1857, related back to the entry as in other cases, if no vested right was affected. The evidence to show the boundary of fraction 10, I think, is admissible.

The evidence was both documentary and oral, the latter being of a most interesting character, and causing the Court room to be densely filled throughout its continuance, the witnesses being with few exceptions well known and prominent citizens, early residents of Chicago.

THE TESTIMONY.

James W. Strode, sworn.—Was register of the land office in August, 1838, qualified on the 10th of that month. A certified copy of the original survey shown. The two hair-lines on this plat were placed there by order of the Secretary of the Treasury or Commissioner of the General Land Office, with directions that the small fraction on the same side of a navigable stream was to pass with the large portion. (Plat from the Springfield land office shown. The red lines purporting to divide the fraction are not as placed on the original plat. The north wind would have no effect on the bar, but the river with a west wind would clear it out; the least water run out after a northeast wind; that is the case with all the rivers; have noticed bar narrowest and lake raised by a north east wind; have also seen lake completely over the bar into the river at points of depression; went over in 1822 or '23 at foot of Randolph street; John H. Kinzie took a boat and went over to the mouth of the river and sounded; on going out they dragged boat over bar; coming back we jumped the bar; was at my trading post generally in 1831; when I came here to reside; at one time the mouth of the river was opposite Mrs. Clark's.

To Mr. McLean.—We jumped the bar in a severe storm; the waves did not break over it in a calm; have spoken of the channel of '31 from information; know personally of the cut in '39; it run nearly east; was a high freshet and the Desplaines discharged part of its water into this river through Mud Lake; at this season the whole country was flooded, and at Bridgeport, then Hardscrabble, the water was up to the second story of buildings; the old mouth continued after the cut was made; inside the bar there may have been from eighteen to twenty feet of water; in the shoalest part within the bar the waves only dashed over in the hard storms; in '36 or '37 it carried away some structures on the bar.

As far as my knowledge extends there was always water passing out the mouth; at the time I spoke of, our boat, ten feet wide, completely shunned up the mouth; this was the fall of '39; the water would be most generally one hundred feet wide, depth varying at different times.

In '36 or '37 the cabins on the bar were washed away in the night, not entirely off, but the occupants were driven out, and the remains of the cabins were removed next day.

Col. Mathew J. Hamilton, sworn.—Direct by Mr. McLean.—Came to Chicago, April, 1831. Used to see the fort and river every day. (*Shown map of* 1818.) That seems to be a fair representation of the river and mouth. Knew it preserved, and the old bank, west of where the river had run, had been carried away, and the river had run, had been carried, by the action of the waves. At the same time accretions formed north of the piers. My opinion is that accretions on the river was the cause of this washing away. I could not say what the height of the sand bar was before piers were built; should say it was five feet above or high as five feet above the water.

Cross-examined.—I first saw the Springfield map in '49. I think I was Register here from '38, but never noticed the abrasion on the map till '50. I lived here from September, '26, till December, '43. Before that I was here about twice a year, in spring and autumn, to attend the courts. I was never on the sand bar. The only view I had of it was from viewing it as I stated. I don't recollect how it appeared in '26. The bar was highest about 40 rods north of the main land on the north side; south mouth of the river, when the view was obstructed by a bank; the mouth was about where Madison street now is; the current was a swifty one. It gradually went farther south; at one time it went down as far as where the Illinois Central road house now is, about a mile and a half from the Fort; it was there I said that I would hardly get our boats through; I should say the mouth at Madison street was the permanent mouth; I said at one time the bank on the bar extended down to the pine trees, about 1¼ miles in '31 the mouth of the river was not far from Wright's place, i. e. '38 or '39 the channel was dug across the bar where it now is, by the command ng officer of Ft. Dearborn; it soon was a deep channel, but afterwards filled up again. At no time did the current change itself. The effect of the piers was to cause the washing away of the sand bar, and the increasing of land north of the piers. The river was navigable immediately after crossing the bar at its mouth; at the mouth we could ride a horse across, and sometimes we had difficulty in getting into it with Mackinaw boats. There were no houses on the sand bar in 1834; there were some shanties put on the bar in 1835, which were carried off by a gale of wind in that fall.

Col. Strode made a correction in his testimony of the morning. He was mistaken in saying he came here in May, 1831; he came to Chicago in September, 1831.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Gurdon S. Hubbard—(cross examination resumed)—The sand bar at the upper end, opposite the old fort, was from three to five feet high, gradually diminishing down to the south. The surface was unequal. If a log was thrown upon the bar, the sand would form about it. No vegetation on the bar. I speak of its height above the water in a calm time. A gale would break over the outer bar. Think the sea would never come up but in low places, where it would break over into the river. Low places varied; in 1837 there was a low place opposite foot of Randolph street; there, in a severe gale, the sea broke over.

Was here in spring and fall, for periods of from four to six weeks, from 1818 to 1825; the commandant of fort cut across the bar in 1822, I think; it blocked up again; it was done again in 1829; it was done by men from the fort; in 1829 it took me not over two hours to cut a small line to let water into the lake from river, and then the river cut its way in two hours to admit batteaux; was five feet by morning; the water was then high—could not say how high; think we could across in two hours; think it was near where the piers now are; will not be certain if it was 1828 or '29; think the same was done in 1821; could say that boats passed in, though it must have been done for that purpose; no one here to do it but from the fort; they used to receive supplies from the fort by the year; 40 or 50 tons; received by Government, once a year; that schooner, with tenders, boats, was all the marine of Lake Michigan; the boat never struck the bar; was in 1829, from the fort, merely to test its capabilities.

The bar ran as far south as the trees near now Mrs. Clark's; about a mile and a half from the fort; in '29 the water continued to run into the lake; my impression is from that time the water worked down the bar, wearing away the south part and filling the north part which had accreted; lower, and two and a half feet was considered usual water over the bar, though on day of opening the force cut it out to five feet deep; think in '32 the mouth of the river was at Madison street; again; think vessels loaded off Madison street, and we went out in scows to get goods; have seen outlet so small as to be crossed on foot; have seen it in '28, and have seen it with only six inches of water, though perhaps a hundred feet wider; would think it up entirely; we would take goods out and lift boats over; think the south wind would have no effect on the bar, but the river with a west wind would clear it out; the least water run out after a northeast wind; that is the case with all the rivers; have noticed bar narrowest and lake raised by a north east wind; have also seen lake completely over the bar into the river at points of depression; went over in 1822 or '23 at foot of Randolph street; John H. Kinzie took a boat and went over to the mouth of the river and sounded; on going out they dragged boat over bar; coming back we jumped the bar; was at my trading post generally in 1831; when I came here to reside; at one time the mouth of the river was opposite Mrs. Clark's.

To Mr. McLean.—We jumped the bar in a severe storm; the waves did not break over it in a calm; have spoken of the channel of '31 from information; know personally of the cut in '39; it run nearly east; was a high freshet and the Desplaines discharged part of its water into this river through Mud Lake; at this season the whole country was flooded, and at Bridgeport, then "Hardscrabble," at the west, in '32 or '34 I bought lot 97 in Kinzie's Addition; it extended some of it in the sand bar; think when I sold I did not the bend of the river had changed, and the main line of the river was in more land than when I purchased; I sold in 1839 to Mr. King; the river ran nearly north and south.

Geo. Manierre, sworn.—Do not recollect seeing the water run across the bar in 1832; came in '31; was in the garrison till next year, from May, 1831, to June, 1832; then lived on the corner of Decatur and South Water streets; had my store there; think it was two or three years in washing away the bank on the north side of the river; shown in the bar; one of them belonged to George E. Walker; have heard James Kinzie owned one; can't tell how long they were there; the river ran nearly north and south.

Gen. Isaac R. Pennington, sworn.—Direct by Mr. McLean.—Came to Chicago, April, 1831. Used to see the fort and river every day. (*Shown map of* 1818.) That seems to be a fair representation of the river and mouth. Knew it preserved, and the old bank, west of where the river had run, had been carried away, and the river had run, had been carried, by the action of the waves. At the same time accretions formed north of the piers. My opinion is that accretions on the river was the cause of this washing away. I could not say what the height of the sand bar was before piers were built; should say it was five feet above or high as five feet above the water.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 2d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

Advice to Other Aspirants.

When Senator Douglas came into the State from Washington, he brought with him two hired puffers, or rather one puffer of himself and one calumniator of Lincoln. He made it their duty, according to the terms of agreement, to applaud to the echo all he should say, altering and amending his utterances according to the latitude in which they were to be published; to multiply the *personelle* of his crowds indefinitely, to manufacture enthusiasm, and in other ways, besides attending to the Senator's baggage, serve their master as he should order. They were at the same time to garble, distort and otherwise falsify Lincoln's sentences, to emasculate his arguments, to ridicule his personal appearance, and by general and miscellaneous lying, to bring him, his cause and his friends into popular contempt. For all this service they are paid by the Senator; and we have no doubt that most of the falsehoods with which their correspondence overflows, are suggested by that gentleman himself. Paying those who manufacture them at his order, he, not the fellows who are engaged in a disreputable service for the bread which they eat, is responsible for the filth, calumny and falsehood with which Lincoln has been assailed.

But these two literary scavengers do not alone make up the Senator's retinue. A brass gun, conveniently arranged for a guerrilla fight like that which the Senator carries on, a pair of gunners in semi-uniform, a powder-monkey, a portable powder magazine and other appurtenances necessary to keep up a cannonade while the "giant" is approaching, speaking and moving away, must be taken into the account. Add to these the circus company with which the Senator appeared to have a short engagement, and an occasional band of music, and the reader will have the procession before him at a glance.

We write for the purpose of warning other aspirants that the road to Senatorial honors does not lie parallel with demonstrations like those in which Mr. Douglas—with his hired puffers, his brass gun, his powder monkeys, his harangues in circus-tents—sees fit to indulge. They did marvellously well at first; but whether the people have got tired of reading descriptions that they know to be grossly untrue, of harangues that turn out in type quite other things than they were when delivered, of smelling gunpowder and bogus popular sovereignty, of the general humbuggery, gas, effrontery and nonsense that make up Douglas' contribution to the campaign, or whether their stomachs are turned by the unceasing gabble about Negro Equality, we cannot tell; but certain it is that Little Dug is now in a fair way to be lost sight of wholly before the day of election comes. He is played out. His puffers are still sweating and blowing, his gun still shocks the silence of the rural districts, his hoarse and ill tempered diatribes still harrass and mortify his friends, and gladden the hearts of the Lincoln men; but the end is near. S A D exactly expresses his condition and prospects! His imitators will hereafter be few and far between.

Gleam of Hope for a Douglas Man.

The Douglas men are jubilant. They see, or think they see, in the action of the Republican Convention on Tuesday, an opportunity for them to elect a representative from the West Side; and in the intervals of their grinnings, are button-holing Republicans on the street corners, magnifying grievances, widening differences, exalting local interests—all for the purpose of adding one to the chances their master, the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. They will have their labor for their pains. The Republicans of the West Side are staunch supporters of Freedom; and they have the wit and sense to see that in this overshadowing contest between Freedom and Slavery, local interests and township lines have properly no place; and though they may think themselves greatly aggrieved by their failure to unite firmly on one of their own men, and their consequent failure to mould the Convention to their wishes, they will not permit a local and causeless strife to stand in the way of the success of the great cause. If there are any members of our party who are willing to imperil the victory now within Republican grasp—a victory that we have worked for since 1854, and which not only destroys Douglas, but breaks the backbone of the Northern Democracy—to gratify the pride of locality, they have worn Republican colors to no purpose heretofore, and in all future contests must be sifted out from among us as sunny-day friends, not to be trusted when the hour of trial comes. We grant that the West Side, from party policy and perhaps in obedience to a demand, ought to have had its wishes gratified. That they were not, must be attributed not to the wire-pulling of political leaders, the hostility of other sections of the city to West-Side interests, or to any other cause whatever except the division of West-siders themselves. They came into convention with at least four candidates—all good and unexceptionable men, but all lacking the strength which the unanimous support of all their delegates would have given them. They failed as a matter of course. The failure is of little importance except as a question of policy. We know of no interests in their quarter of the city to be affected by State legislation which can be separated from the general interests of Cook County. There are none. We do know, however, that the nominations are conferred on true men, with whom not only welfare of the Republican party, but the industrial, commercial and other interests of Chicago—all "sides" and quarters included—may be safely intrusted. The efforts, then, of Mr. Douglas' friends will prove abortive; and Mr. Hayes, whose hope of serving the man whom he once professed to hate as corrupt, and despise as a traitor, was yesterday fanned into activity, will in three days be as odious to all our party friends as if they had maintained the control which their own dissensions caused them to surrender.

A Mis-Statement Corrected.

"The Legislature of 1857 contained no member from the West town, and though the slight relief in giving the West Side an additional Ward was obtained, it was obtained through the exertions of a committee of which Mr. Hayes was a most active member."—*Times of yesterday.*

Mr. Hayes had nothing to do with the "slight relief" in giving the West Side an additional Ward." It will be remembered, that in the winter of 1857 the whole arrangement got up in Mayor Dyer's office for amending our City Charter through the Legislature, was blocked until the City Council sent Aldermen Long and La Rue to Springfield. At a meeting there and then got up to settle differences of opinion on the proposed amendments, everything now in the amended Charter, except the three sections providing for a New Ward in the West Division was agreed to. Alderman Long insisted on the justice and necessity of allowing the West Side more representation in the Common Council, but which was opposed by Mr. La Rue and the then friends of Mr. Hayes, and the proposed amendments were drawn up in form without them by Thos. Hoyne, Esq. The three sections named, adding the 10th Ward to the West Division, were drawn up wholly on the responsibility of Ald. Long and attached to the end of the "miscellaneous provisions," and through the Hon. Norman B. Judd were introduced to the Senate and became the law.

☞ Mons. Godard, the celebrated aeronaut, is now in Cincinnati, and will, says the *Commercial*, immediately conclude the preliminaries attendant upon the great aerial race between himself and Mr. Steiner, which takes place in that city some time during the ensuing month.

☞ A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Hickman, Tenn., on Tuesday, September [illegible]

SPEECH OF HON. CARL SCHURZ

OF WISCONSIN,

Before the Republican Ratification Meeting at Mechanics' Hall, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 28.

A GERMAN EXPOSITION OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

[Reported expressly for the Press and Tribune.]

The remarks I am going to offer will not be of the exciting and enthusiastic kind. I will make no constitutional arguments, nor will I quote authorities, nor shall I indulge in personal invectives against Buchanan, Douglas, or any other man. I will speak to your understanding, and call your attention to some of the simple and broad principles which rule the development of human affairs.

The destinies of nations and countries are indeed not governed by majorities and governmental authority alone. You will sometimes see nations struggle with almost superhuman efforts against certain impending dangers; but an overruling fatality seems to frustrate all their exertions. This overruling fatality, which stands above the power of majorities and governments, I will call with a simple term—*the logic of things and events.* It is the close connection between cause and effect, between principle and fact—a connection which cannot be severed, and the clear knowledge of which is the only safe foundation of political wisdom.

I have been taught by history that a democratic system of government, although it may overcome local and temporary inconveniences, cannot bear a direct contradiction between political principles on the one and social institutions on the other side. Such inconsistencies will and must bring forth questions and conflicts involving the very foundations of popular liberty. They may appear in different shapes, but when they have once taken possession of the political arena they will overshadow all other issues. Every thing else will be subordinate to them; they will form the only legitimate line of distinction between parties, and all attempts to divert public attention from them or to palliate them with compromises, or secondary issues, will prove futile and abortive. Their final decision, one way or the other, will decide the practical existence of a people.

Such a contradiction is that between liberty, founded upon the natural rights of man, and slavery, founded upon usurpation; between Democracy, which is the life element of our Federal Constitution, and Privilege, which is the life-element of the slaveholding system and of Southern society.

I do not intend to make an anti-slavery speech, in the common understanding of the term, dwelling at length upon the sufferings of the bondman and the cruelty of the master, and the sinfulness of sin in general. My purpose is to investigate, from a political stand-point, the conflicts which, as natural consequences, must spring from the mixture of the contradictory principles of Slavery and Democracy. When in a democratic community there is a powerful individual or an association, or class of men, whose claims and pretensions are in conflict with the natural rights of man in general or with the legitimate claims of other individuals, and who deem their own particular interests above all other considerations, we may well say that the liberties of the people are in danger. When such an individual or class of men find that their claims and pretensions cannot stand before a free criticism, they will spare no effort to impose silence upon the organs of public opinion; they will use force, if argument is of no avail. They will endeavor to concentrate all political power in their hands, and to use it as machinery for the promotion of their selfish ends, and as a safeguard of their particular interests. They will resort to usurpation, when by constitutional means they can exercise no absolute control.

In States which are ruled by absolute monarchs, the public press is muzzled for no other reason than that absolutism and its excrescences cannot stand before the free criticism of public opinion, and that if press and speech were let free to-day, there would be a death-struggle between public opinion and the absolute power to-morrow, which would result either in the complete overthrow of the latter or complete re-enslavement of the former. But it is not essential that this powerful and dangerous interest should have monarchical aspirations; if it be an aristocracy, or an association of great merchants or planters, or in general a class of persons who have common interests, which are inconsistent with the natural rights of man, and who deem them superior to all other considerations and are determined to defend them—the tendency and the ultimate result will be the same. To such an interest the people will have to submit, or against such an interest the people will have to fight. There will be a struggle and there must be a victory, final and conclusive. [Applause.] Is this applicable to slavery and the slaveholders? A rapid glance at the political development of this country will decide that question.

In the slaveholding States all political life is shaped by the ruling interest. While the people of the South profess the principle of equality, one class of citizens is accustomed to rule and another to obey, (mark, I am speaking of the whites, not of the slaves,) and the whole machinery of government even to the smallest functions, is in the hands or under the control of the slaveholding aristocracy. While they profess the principle of political liberty, you dare neither speak nor write a word against the peculiar institution. While they claim to be freemen they have fettered the hands of the people with the most odious police regulations, dictated by the instinctive fear common to all tyrants. While they claim to be an enlightened people, they do not suffer the great leading ideas of the age to be taught in their schools and colleges, for fear they might engender a thought against slavery. While they claim to be a religious and moral people, they address even their prayers to no other God, the black god of Slavery. While they pretend to be a patriotic people, they have sacrificed to slavery the liberties of speech and of the press; sacrificed over the liberty of conscience; sacrificed the welfare of the non-slaveholding whites; sacrificed the prosperity and the prospects of their own States; sacrificed the peace of this Republic. [Applause.] And they will tell you as often as you want to hear it, that they stand ready to sacrifice to the preservation of slavery, the Union of these States and the last remnant of their liberties and Republican institutions. [Cheers.] Nobody can deny it, in the South slavery overrules everything else; slavery rules it all.

And what about the North? Look at the party in power. It considered the Missouri Compromise a sacred compact, as long as it served to augment the number of slave States. It advocated the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific Ocean, when by that extension a large territory might be acquired for slavery. It became suddenly convinced of the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, and repealed it, when that compact was to augment the number of the free States. It transmogrified the fate of Popular Sovereignty ten times according to the pleasure of the slaveholders. It considered the population of Kansas numerically sufficient to form a Slave State, but sadly insufficient to form a free State. It lavished with unheard of prodigacy the money of the people for the benefit of the slaveholding interest, and treats the commercial interests of the free North with contempt. It applauded the most fragrant violations of the ballot-box, the most daring usurpations of power, when they served the interests of slavery. [Cheers.] And how are all these amazing things effected? Look at the interior organization of that party. No kingdom, no hierarchy is ruled by a more absolute despotism than that party is ruled by its leaders. As I have shown, their principles are shaped and remodeled according to the arbitrary pleasure of the South, and the masses have but to obey, and they do obey. They are watched and dogged like a flock of sheep, turned out to pasture to-day in order to be fleeced to-morrow. Look at the executor of John Calhoun's last will in the White House, who, like an Oriental despot, hurls his anathemas and political death warrants where he cannot debauch the conscience of a man with a bribe. All his power and patronage he has transformed into a vast machine of corruption in the service of slavery. Cast your eye wherever you will, nothing but party despotism, nothing but the fiercest oppression of moral independence, nothing but corruption organized into a system, and all this in the service of slavery. Will you deny it? Even in the North Slavery struggles to rule it all. [Great applause.]

Where are we drifting? I will not dwell on our perverted commercial policy, nor on the question of internal improvements and the like. I will point out to you the antagonism in which our political development is entangled.

I have often been told that the slaveholders are right in restricting the liberties of speech and of the press, etc., on the subject of slavery; for those liberties unrestrained, would be a real danger to them. No doubt they would be a danger, but there is no more crushing argument against slavery than this; no more conclusive proof of its entire incompatibility with true Democracy, when an institution in society cannot stand before the tribunal of free speech and free press. The question arises, shall we sacrifice our liberties to that institution, or that institution to our liberties? [Cheers.] *I hold that no interest which is incompatible with a free expression of public opinion, can have a right to exist in a Democratic organization of society.* [Great applause.] And if it does exist, it will be like a chronic disease, or like an ulcer lying underneath the skin, which will leave no rest nor comfort to the body politic, until it is finally extirpated and extinct. [Cheers.] It is in vain to palliate the disease by artificial means. It will break forth again and again with increased fury, and will urge on and on to a final crisis. Aye, sir, your standard bearer is right, in spite of Douglas' sophistries. A house that is divided against itself cannot stand. [Loud cheers.] It cannot stand! It must fall unless it cease to be divided. [Continued applause.] By the inexorable, uncompromising logic of things, we must go either one way or the other; not as Mr. Douglas tries to make you believe, make all States slave or free by force of arms, but we must either abandon the principle of equal rights, even among white men, adapt the whole development of our political organization to the paramount interests of a privileged class of slaveholders, put the liberties of speech and press at the mercy of the ruling power, and sacrifice our democratic system of government to the aristocratic and despotic tendencies of the slaveholding system throughout, or we must break the political power of slavery in our national concerns, and return to the original principles on which this Republic was founded. In one word, we must formally recognize slavery as the ruling interest in our national policy, or we must deny it the recognition of any national right, and confine it to a merely local existence under positive State legislation. [Cheers.] This is the alternative.

Now, quibble as you will, devise side issues and subterfuges, invent palliative remedies, delude others and delude yourselves with fictitious compromises. This alternative will again and again push away all your palliatives and sophistries, and say to you with the stern voice of inexorable fate: "Here am I! You have not seen me, perhaps, but here I am." [Cheers.]

And now, there comes a man like Mr. Douglas, who ought to understand the signs of the times, and gives it as his opinion that slavery and Democracy having lived side by side these eighty years, may live on thus, and that he does not see the incompatibility. Indeed! he does not see it! The same man, who once in the name of the slaveholders cried out to the champions of freedom in the Senate: "We will subdue you." He does not see that somebody and something must be subdued! [Applause.] A blind man does not see the sun, and yet it shines. A deaf man does not hear the thunder of heaven, and yet he will feel the bolt of lightning when it strikes him down. [Repeated applause]. Aye, sir, slavery and democracy did live side by side these eighty years. But how did they live? Like two combatants who held each other by the throat, each watching his chance to strangle the other. Is it not so? [Cheers.]

Has Mr. Douglas seen or heard nothing of the din and clamour of that battle which has raged with but short and apparent intermission since the time, when the ruling parties of this republic deviated from the original policy of the Revolutionary Fathers, to confine slavery within the narrowest limits and to promote its gradual abolition by local legislation? Does he know nothing of the ridiculous failure of all the compromises that were called final settlements? May be, he is not so blind, but what he sees. Perhaps it does not suit him. [Cheers.] The conflict between slavery and Democracy might have been settled in the spirit of the Revolutionary times. But it was not, and it springs up in its true aspect when Missouri claims admission as a Slave State. It is represented to be finally settled by the Missouri Compromise. And there it is again lurking under the tariff question. It assumes threatening dimensions in the question of the annexation of Texas and the Territories acquired from Mexico. It is again said to be finally settled by the Compromise of 1850. But there it rises again more terrible than ever in the Nebraska bill. Mr. Douglas then claims to have finally settled it by introducing his principle of Squatter Sovereignty. But streams of blood and smouldering ruins in Kansas give him the lie. [Cheers.] Then Mr. Buchanan's election was to settle it. But the poor old man has hardly set his foot into the White House, and the slavery question steps forth in unheard of turpitude from the hand of Judge Taney. There it is! It is like Banquo's ghost, which rises from the ground again and again, shakes its bloody locks and sits down at the very head of the banquet table. [Great applause.]

And there are some simpletons crying: "Peace, peace! Stop agitation!" Who agitates it? Who agitated it in 1820 but those, that wanted to extend slavery in the free West? Who agitated it, when Texas was to be annexed, but those who wanted to give to slavery an unlimited domain in the South and Southwest? Who agitated it by the Nebraska bill but those who wanted to break down the last barrier to Slavery? Who agitated it by the Dred Scott decision, but those who wanted to make slavery the rule and liberty the exception? Who agitated it by the Lecompton question, but those who wanted to sacrifice the last safeguards of self-government to slavery? [Cheers.] And all those who did so, were but obeying the logic of things. For slavery cannot live unless it rules, and it can never keep peace, unless it dies. [Continued applause.] And still, some simpletons are crying stop agitation! Where will you begin? Where will you end? Stop agitation! The President of the United States makes not the most trifling appointment, or the slavery question is touched upon in the cabinet. Congress hardly makes the most inconsiderable appropriation without considering matters from this point of view, and it is agitated. No legislative assembly in any of the States ever adjourns without discussing slavery in some way, and it is agitated. Aye, the smallest log-hamlet in the West hardly elects a constable without considering what the man's views on the subject of slavery are, and it is agitated. And now, stop agitation and cry peace, peace! There is and there will be war in the Cabinet of the President, war in both houses of Congress, war in every State Legislature, war in the smallest log-hamlet in the West, aye, war in every heart until that all-absorbing conflict is settled. [Loud cheers.]

But now we stand before that awful perplexing question. How is that conflict of contradictory principles to be appeased? How is the slavery question to be settled? There are, indeed, some persons, Democrats, affecting to be philosophers, who reason thus: "Let slavery spread, wherever the slaveholders please to carry it; let it conform the laws of the land to its principles and adapt them to the sole purpose of its protection, nevertheless time, the natural process of development, and the spirit of the age will do away with it." Ah, time and the spirit of the age may do wonderful things. They have even laid the Atlantic Cable; but, by the by, it requires Cyrus W. Field to start the movement and keep it going, Mr. Everett to superintend the machinery, and Capt. Hudson to steer the Niagara. Aye, sir, do those men who reason thus know what the spirit of the age and the natural process of development mean? I will tell you the word—it is *action, action, and action again!* [Cheers.] I wonder whether those philosophers have ever looked into the history of the world. They would have learned there how time, and the natural process of development, and the spirit of the age did away with the feudal system of society in Western Europe. What was that process of development, that spirit of the age then? It is now commonly called the French Revolution. It was the sublimest frenzy and the bloodiest madness of a people. It was the destruction of the Bastile. It was the decapitation of a king and of thousands of his adherents. It was the banishment of the whole nobility and the refractory priesthood. It was relentless persecution of all conservatives; it was a sea of blood; it was the conflagration of a continent; it was twenty years of universal war. It was more terrible than an earthquake. [Cheers.] Have our philosophers a particular liking to that kind of natural process of development and spirit of the age? Bet as true as the sun will rise to-morrow, they will have the full benefit of it if their policy, unfortunately for themselves, should prevail. [Repeated applause.]

There is but one way of avoiding forcible revolutions, and that is by beginning a course of progressive reforms in time. When that season of absolute necessity may arrive, is certainly difficult to determine, but reforms will rarely be commenced too soon, and it may very soon be too late. Are the advocates of Slavery sure that this "too late" is still very far off? Let them beware! If the people of the United States follow their advice, I see that kind of "process of development" advancing towards us with the steady step of Fate. I see a time drawing near when those irreconcilable contradictions will break out in a crisis more violent than any we have seen yet, and will envelop Slavery, and union, and progress, and prosperity in the flames of a universal conflagration. And then let them cry peace, and stop agitation! [Cheers.]

But now, methinks, I see Mr. Douglas standing there, with a broad smile on his face, and I hear him say with that refinement of style with which that great man endeavors to maintain the dignity of a United States Senator, "Keep cool, boys; these predictions are all gammon. Haven't we got my great principle?" [Loud laughter and cheers.] Popular Sovereignty! Was not Popular Sovereignty, according to Mr. Douglas, to appease the conflict, to remove the fight from the halls of Congress, to localize the struggle, to quell the excitement, to settle the Slavery question forever? But how did it happen that the very enactment of that Popular Sovereignty, as embodied in the Nebraska bill, was the signal for a new and spontaneous outburst of hostilities? How was it possible that this very remedy should fan the lingering strife into a new flame! And, indeed, the blood of American freemen spilt on the prairies of Kansas, the smouldering ruins of the pioneer's cabin—fired not by the savage hand of the Indian, but by the hands of people that claim to be civilized—the most flagrant violations of the ballot-box, the most shameless frauds, the most atrocious usurpations of power ever known in the history of elective governments, and a struggle in Congress fiercer than ever,—these are strange fruits of a measure which was to bring peace, and liberty and prosperity to mankind. [Cheers.] It will no longer do to say that all this disturbance was owing to the obstinacy of a few Abolitionists. The cause of all lies deeper. It is this:

The Kansas-Nebraska bill was but a new embodiment of the old contradiction between political principles and social institutions, it was but a new form of that old antagonism, which has convulsed this country for the last forty years. It is not the right kind of "popular sovereignty," but a worthless, treacherous counterfeit. It is a wild delusion—if you will not go so far as to call it an imposition and a lie. [Applause.] Popular sovereignty, in the true sense of the term, means the sovereignty of all individuals, so organized as to give a common expression to the collective will, restrained only by the natural right of individual man. Its foundation can be no other than the recognition of the equal rights of all men. It can be built upon no other presumption but that all men are free, and that no institution, which contradicts this principle, has an *a priori* right to exist.

But what means Mr. Douglas' great principle of popular sovereignty? He says, that the people of a territory shall decide for themselves, whether they will have slavery or not, that is to say, whether the employer may *own* his laborer or whether he shall *hire* him. Did slavery exist in those Territories at the time of the enactment of the Nebraska bill? No it did not. Well, now the people shall decide for themselves. But what shall be the rule, what shall be the law, *before* the people shall have given their verdict by positive legislation? Shall the presumption be in favor of freedom, according to the fundamental principle of the good old Anglo-Saxon common law? No, sir, the slaveholder shall have the *a priori* right to go into the Territory with his slaves and to hold them there as slaves; the right of a man to *own* his laborer is *a priori* recognized by the Kansas and Nebraska bill. And here let me add that the Dred Scott decision is a most logical construction of the Nebraska bill [loud cheers] and acknowledged to be such by Mr. Douglas himself, and that his quibbles between his squatter sovereignty and that decision are the most contemptible subterfuges by which ever a pettifogger made himself ridiculous. [Continued Applause.] Thus Mr. Douglas' popular sovereignty is based upon a presumption in favor *of slavery*; upon the presumption that slavery exists *of right*, where it is not prohibited by positive legislation. [Cheers.]

True popular sovereignty means the removal of all barriers which the ingenuity of despotism has set to human liberty. [Cheers.] But Mr. Douglas tells you, that the true foundation of American popular sovereignty is the right of slavery to exist where it is not expressly prohibited; and that it means the removal of all barriers which American patriotism has set to human bondage! [Applause.] If you could ask Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Jay, Madison, Henry Clay for their opinion, who of them would christen this abominable mixture with the great name of popular sovereignty. They would have stigmatised it as a contemptible bastard, begotten in the adulterous embrace of Democracy and slavery, with the features of Liberty on its face but with the black venom of despotism in its heart. [Long and continued applause.]

I repeat it, sir, this so-called popular sovereignty is but a new embodiment of the old antagonism, but a new signboard to the old concern; a new melody to the old song; [cheers] a new trap set for old fools. [Thundering applause.] It is the old mistake, the old confusion of ideas; there is nothing new in it but the features, and that is the very worst.

It marks indeed a new period in the history of this country. All the compacts between freedom and slavery struck by the fathers of this Republic and the subsequent generation of statesmen were compromises between a principle and an interest. Endeavoring to reconcile the social institutions of this country to the fundamental ideas upon which this government was built, the fathers of this Republic labored for the gradual abolition of slavery, wherever they could reach it. But unable to extinguish it at once, they made concessions to slavery as to an unfortunately existing fact, without recognizing in it any principle, from which it might derive any national right. To them freedom was the ruling, the fundamental, the national principle, and slavery a local institution, which existed only by sufferance, and to which concessions were made for the sake of temporary expediency. This spirit governed the councils of the nation in all acts relating to slavery, and Congress therefore did not hesitate to exclude from the national territories what it considered a nuisance. The manifest tendency was to remove the contradiction between the fundamental principles of our government and a social institution by sacrificing the latter. [Cheers.]

Even the Missouri Compromise, so far as it excluded slavery from certain territories, was dictated by this spirit.

The Nebraska bill, in opening the national territories to slavery, elevated slavery from the rank of a mere obnoxious fact to the rank of a national principle. According to that measure, slavery shall have the right to exist everywhere by virtue of the national law, where it is no abolished and prohibited by local legislation. Before Mr. Douglas, popular sovereignty, slavery and freedom stand apparently as equal claimants. But in fact, slavery has acquired the right of precedence over freedom. This is the principle which Douglas has introduced into the policy of this country in place of the leading ideas of the revolution. He may claim the merit of being the first man who succeeded in displacing the political development of this Republic from the solid basis of the Declaration of Independence. The Nebraska bill, very far from being a progressive movement, was the boldest step in the reaction against the principles of the revolution.

Do not say that I am indulging in a mere play with abstract ideas and theoretical discriminations and that things might look better in reality; for, I tell you, what is nonsense in theory you will never make sense in practice.

I know, Mr. Douglas' principal position, that the people of the Territories should be left free to settle the question of slavery for themselves, carries some plausibility with it. But why could it not be fairly and quietly executed? Because everybody tried to execute it as he pretended to understand it. Yes, sir, no sooner was the word spoken, than the contradiction, which lay hidden in the new measure, broke out in a practical conflict. This was not astonishing to me, for it cannot be otherwise, when the construction of ambiguous measures is put into the hands of antagonistic interests. [Cheers.]

Look at the Constitution of the United States. Its words are the same for Mr. Gerrit Smith of New York and for Mr. Hammond of South Carolina. But how does it happen that these gentlemen understand its meaning so differently? How does it happen that the same words which signify Liberty to Gerrit Smith signify slavery to Hammond? It is because their stand points from which they judge it, are different. The one looks at it from the hills of free New York, the other from the miry soil of a South Carolina cotton field. The antagonism between Liberty and Slavery has drawn in its whirl the current of human thought and the reasoning faculties of the human mind. But if such is the case even with the federal Constitution, of which Madison said that it should contain nothing which might remind coming generations that such an abomination as slavery ever existed in this Republic, what will be the fate of such measures, which are nothing but a new *embodiment* of the old contradiction and antagonism between Democracy and Slavery? As soon as such a measure is enacted, both principles and both sections of the country representing them, will seize upon it and try to monopolize its construction, and what is construed to mean Liberty here will be construed to mean slavery there; and this is natural, for to the slaveholder the principal meaning of Liberty is that man shall have the right to hold his fellow-man as property. [Cheers.]

Was it not so with the Kansas-Nebraska bill? No sooner was that measure passed by Congress than the slaveholding interest succeeded in monopolizing its construction, and while our poor Democrats in the Northern States were descanting on the beauties of Territorial self-government, the South put down Squatter Sovereignty with a sneer, and all that remained of the "great principle" was, that the slaveholders acquired the absolute right to hold their slaves as property in all the Territories of the United States "by virtue of the Federal Constitution." [Cheers.] What means the Nebraska bill now? Ah, look at Mr. Douglas himself, how he is fluttering between the Northern and Southern construction of his "great principle," how that happy father is hardly able to tell his own child, which is white to-day and black to-morrow—[great laughter and applause,] how he bows to the Dred Scott decision with his face towards Charleston, and then to Territorial Squatter Sovereignty with his face towards Springfield; [Cheers.] Look at that disgusting, pitiable exhibition of a man who boasts of his greatness as a statesman with the thundering voice of a brass cannon, and who is short-sighted enough not to see that he, like a boy, has fallen into the meshes of that eternal contradiction from which his pettifogging sophistries will never extricate him. [Thundering applause.]

Such has been the fate of Squatter Sovereignty and of the man who invented it. And such will be the fate of all measures which at the same time concede to slavery the right to spread and Liberty the right to restrict it. So long as our national laws countenance Slavery in any way beyond that measure of right which it derives from the local legislation of the States in which its exists, the contradiction in our institutions will be the same, the antagonism will be the same, the agitation and the war will be the same, and no compromises, and no mock-popular sovereignty will allay the struggle. It will be repeated over and over again as often and wherever Slavery has the slightest chance to intrude. All such measures, which embody both the antagonistic principles, are like a railroad train to which two locomotives have been attached, one at each end. The name of one is Liberty, the name of the other, Slavery. If the two locomotives pull in different directions, what will be the consequence? Either the superior power of one will pull the train, together with the other locomotive, in its direction, or the strength of both being equal, will tear the train to pieces. And I tell you all measures like the Nebraska bill will be torn to pieces by the different constructions put upon them.

What else, therefore, is Douglas' "great principle" but a wild delusion? What else is his policy, but a dangerous imposition? It speaks of harmony, and yet it preserves the elements of strife and conflict. It speaks of peace, and yet it keeps alive the elements of war. Where is its safety?—where its blessings? [Cheers.]

There is the same struggle, everywhere, at all times. You must make up your minds to fight it out.

Since compromise measures and Mr. Douglas' "great principle" will not do it, what will? Let us learn from our opponents.

The clearest heads of the slaveholding States tell you openly that Slavery cannot thrive unless it be allowed to expand. And common sense must tell you, that the slave power cannot rule, unless you submit to its dictation with cowardly obedience. [Cheers.]

Well, then, in the name of all that is good and great, if Slavery cannot thrive unless it be allowed to expand—pen it up! [Applause.] If the slave power cannot rule unless you lie prostrate on your knees—rise! [Repeated cheers and applause.] I know, Mr. Douglas will call this a revolutionary doctrine, but let him remember that he himself was called a revolutionist, when by one of the strangest mistakes of his life he opposed the Lecompton Constitution. [Cheers.]

In order to restrict slavery, you have but to return to the principles which dictated the ordinance of 1787, and which governed the policy of the greatest patriots American history can boast of.

In order to throw off the yoke of the slave power, you have but to hold up your heads as men. [Cheers.] If they will call this revolutionary, let them call it so. It is the revolutionary spirit to which this Republic owes its existence. [Applause.]

I will not waste your time by demonstrating that the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the national Territories stood, almost above all doubt and question, from the establishment of this Republic down to the time when Mr. Douglas thought it necessary to invent a great principle of his own. Every schoolboy knows it; and even Mr. Douglas, who is not very timid in denying settled facts, will hardly deny this.

I will call your attention to the probable consequences of this policy, which I am advocating. It has often been asserted that a great many of the southern States would have abolished slavery long ago, if they had not been annoyed by the intrusive efforts of northern anti-slavery men; and that in case of an anti-slavery victory in a national campaign, the slave-holding States would dissolve the Union at once; and, sir, let me say, by the way, that I do not deem it out of place here to speak of the emergency of a national campaign; for, in my opinion, we are fighting the battle of the Union on the soil of Illinois, [cheers,] and a victory here in 1858 means half a victory in the federal campaign of 1860. [Tremendous cheers.] Well, what truth is there in those arguments and threats I was speaking of. Turn over the pages of our history down to our days, and you will find, that as long as the anti-slavery movement in the North was weak, distrusted, irresolute, straggling—as long as northern mobs put down the champions of human freedom—as long as the North was more clamorous against abolitionism than the South herself, the slaveholder was more overbearing, and the institution seemed to be more firmly rooted in the South than ever. But now look at the events of our days; behold the anti-slavery movement gaining strength, spreading, becoming powerful, forming in solid columns of defence and attack, and then with drums beating and banners proudly flung to the breeze, rushing to a general assault on the very citadel of the slave aristocracy—the federal Government. What are the effects now? Turn your faces southward, see and listen! In the very heart of the slave States the voice of freedom begins to be heard! South Carolina trembles at the detection of Abolitionists among the professors of her colleges! The warm soil of North Carolina bears crops of fiery anti-slavery books! See daring leaders putting themselves at the head of the non-slaveholding whites, and bidding defiance to the oligarchy! See a free-labor colony driving its wedge into the very heart of the Old Dominion! Aye, in spite of the election frauds and ballot-box stuffing, all the bells of St. Louis are pealing the tocsin of emancipation, [loud cheers,] and before long the whole State of Missouri will respond with a triumphant echo! [Applause.] I tell you, the heroic youths in the fiery furnace of slavery are chanting the praise of freedom with fearless voices, for they have heard the wings of the angel of liberty rustling in the thunder cloud of the northern horizon. [Long and continued applause.]

See here, the first earnest and powerful display of anti-slavery sentiments in the North; and there right, consequent upon it, the first bold effort of the anti-slavery elements in the South! Is this merely accidental? No! The emancipation movement in Missouri, and the free-labor colony in Virginia, are the firstborn children of the Fremont campaign. [Applause.] Courage and energy here will inspire them with boldness and energy there. Had the North acted manfully thirty years ago, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Delaware and Maryland would perhaps be free States now. And now let us hear no more of the fanaticism of the North disturbing the poor slaveholders in their meek philanthropic intentions. [Cheers.]

Such, sir, have been some of the effects of a great anti-slavery campaign, in which we have been unsuccessful. Such have been the effects of a glorious defeat, which was merely a demonstration of strength. Now I ask the most sober-minded man among you. what would be the effects of a great anti-slavery *victory?* I will undertake to answer. Give us a few years more of firm, cheerful and successful co-operation among the anti-slavery elements of the North, and a few years more of strong encouragement and moral support to the anti-slavery elements of the South, and then a victory in a federal campaign, and who of the slaveholding aristocracy will dare to raise his hand against the result? [Cheers.] I tell you, the South will have to fight *the South*, before any of the States can seriously think of secession. [Great cheering.]

Dissolution of the Union! Bah! Our Northern babies have been frightened to bed often enough by this silly bugbear. [Applause.] I have often wondered how a Northern man could repeat that stale threat without feeling the blush of shame rising to his cheeks, unless he felt his swaddling clothes fluttering round his limbs. [Great cheers.] Is it so difficult to understand the bellicose humor of the South? When a coward falls in with a greater coward than he, or with a man that is even dead, he is very apt to assume the attitudes of a hero. The history of the world shows few examples of more outspoken bravery than Sir John Falstaff's when he found Percy Hotspur dead as a mouse on the field of battle. [Laughter and applause.] But let Percy move one of his toes and you will see Sir John nimbly taking to his legs. [Continued laughter and cheers.] As long as the North was as tame as a chicken, the South was as overbearing as a bull dog. But things have changed since. The North begins to understand the policy; *Si vis pacem para bellum!* in good Anglo-Saxon—to impudent fellows, show your teeth! and you will see the result. [Great cheers.]

The history of the last four years, and especially that of the Kansas struggle has shown the mighty Colonels and Generals of the South two great things: first, that the North can and will unite against the progress of slavery, and that some of the Slave States are becoming unreliable—and second: *that the Yankee will fight!* [Cheers.] Aye, that the descendants of those men who fought in 1776 will fight now again! [Applause.] And further, that there is a solid column of German and Scandinavian anti-slavery men here, who know how to handle a musket and who will fight, too. [Repeated cheers.] Let them come on then, the bragging cavaliers of the South! The northern roundheads stand just ready for them. [Thundering applause.] Calm your warlike enthusiasm—they will not come. The first attempt at a forcible dissolution of the Union will show them the madness of the undertaking. And besides this, slavery inspires its devotees neither with true enthusiasm nor with true courage. They may and will be brave men, when fighting for a good cause, but slavery will strip them of true moral bravery. They affect to defy the world in arms, but the silliest rumor of a slave conspiracy plunges them into the most ridiculous paroxysms of fear. Swaggering ostentation and poltroonery, fury and despair are often found as close bed fellows. [Cheers.] What will the South do, then, after the success of this policy? I do not say, sir, that the slaveholders will at once submit cheerfully and gracefully. They will certainly give their lungs a hearty exercise in the finest figures of speech and in the most brilliant exclamations. They will predict fearful things, although they will not be over nice concerning the time when these fearful things are going to happen. [Laughter and cheers.] But after a while they will stop and listen to what the North may have to say—at first disdainfully, and wrapping themselves up in the majesty of outraged dignity, but presently with greater calmness and consideration. Suppose, then, the North were to speak to them as follows: Friends, we love and esteem you as citizens of a common country. As citizens you enjoy every right we enjoy, and whatever legitimate ambition you entertain, there is an open field for it in this our common Republic. But, as we claim no privileges for ourselves, we are unwilling to concede any to others. If you want to curb our necks under the yoke of your peculiar notions, if you want to adapt the laws of the land to the sole purpose of the protection of the slaveholding interest, if you make any pretensions or claim any superiority as a slaveholding aristocracy, you will expose yourselves to grievous disappointment. There is a solid phalanx arrayed against the arrogations of slavery beyond the limits which the Constitution and history have assigned to it. Now, this is your choice. Either govern this Republic with us, as citizens on perfectly equal terms, or, as a slaveholding aristocracy, submit to the doom of a hopeless minority. Here is strife and disappointment; there is peace and prosperity—choose. [Cheers.]

Do you not think that such words will make them stop and consider—such words, accompanied, perhaps, by the sullen thunder of an earthquake beneath their very feet? They will certainly not abolish slavery at once. They will not suddenly cast off that singular chain of ideas which has bound them to the old order of things. For do not forget that interest is with them not the only, and perhaps not even the most powerful advocate of slavery. It cannot have escaped you that the slavery question is with them a question of aristocratic pride; that they look down upon the plebeians of the North with a certain contempt, and want to rule the governments of their States and the Federal Government also, not as mere citizens, but as *slaveholders.* It is the pride of an aristocracy, the ambition of a caste. Against these mere argument is no available weapon. Vain pride and ambition are fed and grow upon concessions, and there is nothing that will disarm them but the evident impossibility of their gratification. When slaveholders see their aristocratic pretensions put down by firm majorities, and when they can no longer escape the conviction, that their aspirations to rule the country as slaveholders meets with universal contempt, they will be more apt to listen to the voice of reason, which, at the same time, is the voice of their true interest. After the blinding influence of those ruling passions has been paralyzed by irrevocable events, then, and not till then, will the true moral and economical merits of slavery be fairly investigated and thoroughly understood in the slaveholding States. Discovering that they are an isolated anomaly in the wide world, the slaveholders will endeavor to conform their condition to the spirit of the age. Discovering that there are other more productive and far more honorable sources of wealth than laziness feeding upon slave-labor, they will sacrifice old prejudices to a new spirit of enterprise, and repeated trials will produce substitutes for slave labor where hitherto the latter has been deemed indespensable. Whatever depravity the system of slavery may have entailed upon its devotees, the people of the South are neither devoid of noble impulses nor of the elements of common sense. Rather than be thriftless aristocrats, they will endeavor to become industrious, wealthy, and free plebeians. Rather than kill their time in mourning over the ruins of departed glory, they will try to found new fortunes on a new order of things. And the non-slaveholding whites, now a degraded class of beings, will speedily rise to the rank of active citizens, carried forward by a general progressive movement. No doubt, slavery will linger a long time in the cotton and rice growing States. But even there you will see statesmen at the head of affairs, who abandoning old pretensions, will rather apologize for its continued existence, than boastingly parade it as the fundamental principle of Democratic institutions. [Applause.] And at last that thick fog of prejudice will pass away, which hitherto has veiled from their eyes the sun of true Democracy. They will, as if awakening from a dark dream, admire with astonishment the life-spreading warmth of its beams and the glorious purity of its light. [Great cheers.]

And at the same time, when slavery ceases to be a power, it will cease to exercise its demoralizing influence upon our national polity. No anti-democratic tendency will any longer rule the government of this country. The people will no longer be distracted and confused by the conflict of antagonistic principles. Our foreign policy will no longer be subservient to the grasping appetites of the slave aristocracy, but to the real interests of the whole country. Our influence with foreign nations will rise in the same measure as they have reason to believe in the sincerity of our democratic professions. The policy of our political parties will no longer be determined by a sectional minority, nor the most venal of our politicians no longer sell themselves to an anti democratic interest, which has waxed to be a ruling political power. [Cheers.]

This state of things will, according to my profound conviction, be the consequence of a consistent and successful slavery policy. It will stop extravagant and unwarrantable claims without interfering with constitutional rights. It will respect the sovereignty of the States, but it will enforce it in favor of freedom also. It will not try to abolish slavery in the States by Congressional interference or by the force of arms. But it will give strong encouragement and moral support to progressive reforms within them, and will tap the roots of the institution by reducing it to live on its own merits. It will not endanger the safety of the Union, but it will perpetuate it by strengthening its true foundations. [Applause.]

I love this Union, and no man can be more opposed to its dissolution; not as though the free North could not do without its bankrupt partner, but because I think that the connection of the slave States with the free North is the only thing which prevents the former from entirely losing the last remnant of democratic spirit and from abandoning themselves without restraint to the current of a despotic tendency. (Cheers.) Let our opponents fret and threaten, I fear nothing. The question, how the Union can be preserved, may indeed seem a difficult one to them. But did they ever consider how infinitely more difficult is the question how they will dissolve it? And yet, there is one great and real danger to the Union; it is, that by abandoning the great principles of the Revolution it might miss the very aims and ends for which it has been instituted. (Cheers.)

It is not without a profound meaning that the several States of this Union are represented by stars on the national banner. As in our solar system on high the great central sun keeps the planets in their several orbits in sublime and eternal order, so in the solar system of our Union the stars of the States move around a central sun of pure light and irresistible attraction. That central sun is true Democratic Liberty. As long as that stands firm and unshaken, its whole sphere will move in serene glory. But take that away, annihilate that great centre of attraction, and where hitherto has been the sublime order of a planetary system, there chaotic confusion will reign supreme, and the fondest hopes of the world will perish in destructive concussions. [Long and continued applause.]

Railway Matters.

SETTLEMENT OF THE IMBROGLIO.—The New-York *Tribune* of the 27th says:

The agreement between the Erie, Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio Roads, was adopted to-day, and the details will be announced soon. The freight agents of each road will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday, with the view of fixing rates according to the basis established by the Conference.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC FOR AUGUST.—A comparison of the traffic of the twelve principal railroads in the country for the month of August in 1857 and 1858, shows the following results: 1857, $3,506,785; 1858, $2,766,673; decrease in 1858, $740,111.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—A Mr. Pearson, of Sabula, Iowa, has invented a self-detaching car-coupling, which, it is stated, will, upon the engine leaving the track, instantly detach itself between the engine and cars. The plan is simple. It is so arranged that it permits the passage of a coupled train around the greatest curves on the road, but when that curvature is increased by a car or the engine going off the track, the connection is at once broken, and those cars on the track continue there.

Recent Deaths.

Henry Emerson, a distinguished citizen of Cincinnati, died on Monday evening. He was born in Haverhill, (Mass.) in 1796, and removed to Cincinnati in 1818.

—Don Jose de Garay, the projector of the Tehuantepec Transit route, died in New York on the 21st inst.—his 57th birth-day.

—Hon. James M. Welcker, Judge of the Second Judicial District of Tennessee, died at his residence, near Knoxville, on the 18th inst.

—The Louisville *Courier* announces the death of Col. Joseph Metcalf, "one of the oldest and most widely known of the citizens of Louisville."

Melancholy Accident.

We regret to learn that a sad and fatal casualty occurred in the town of Otto, on Sunday last, by which Mrs. Mary Johnson, widow of Roswell T. Johnson, lost her life, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Horatio Worcester. The gun was loaded with shot, and at the time of the accident Mrs. Johnson was sitting but a few feet from where Worcester stood, the whole charge entering at the back of her neck, causing almost instant death.—*Kankakee Democrat, 22d.*

Search for Thurston.

Mr. Bannister and a party from Adrian spent some days last week in search of Mr. Thurston in the neighborhood where the the balloon descended, and through a circuit of several miles around. Not the slightest clue could be found. Mr. B. took great pains to sift the rumors in regard to a man being seen upon the balloon, and is convinced that they are without foundation in fact. He has entirely relinquished the idea that Mr. Thurston came to Canada at all, and thinks now that the violent nature of the balloon swaying to and fro in the air, at its great elevation, three miles, caused the unfortunate man to lose his hold and drop to the earth. A reward has been offered for the recovery of his body.

Mr. Thurston was forty-five years of age, a man of much industry and perseverance, and highly respected. He was a widower, with an only child, a young lady. Mr. T. resided at Adrian, and was proprietor of a small fruit nursery.—*Toledo Blade, 27th.*

—Laurent J. Sigur, an eminent lawyer and politician, of Louisiana, died on the 18th inst., at Pass Christian, in his 43d year.

Miscellaneous.

LEATHER DIRECT FROM THE BEST EASTERN AND FRENCH TANNERIES.

We are receiving

Leather of Superior Quality

SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING TRADE,

Which will be SOLD at a SMALL ADVANCE ON

COST.

LEATHER DEALERS AND BOOT MAKERS PURCHASING FOR CASH,

Will find a DECIDED ADVANTAGE, as our Prices will be found

Unusually Low for Quality.

N.B.—Country Orders carefully and promptly filled "at Lowest Market Prices."

Also, wanted 5,000 Dry Hides at highest market price, and 5,000 Green do. do. at the

GREAT WESTERN HIDE AND LEATHER STORE,

201 and 203 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ap4-ly-1774 By R. T. BLACKBURN & BRO.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

JAMES KELLY & CO.,

(Successors to Kelly & Blackburn.)

243..........LAKE STREET..........243

(Near the Bridge.)

Would inform Boot Makers and the public generally, that they are in receipt of their Spring and Summer Stock, consisting in part of Hemlock and Oak Sole, French and Domestic Calf and Kip Skins, Oak Tanned and Hemlock Upper, Morocco a large assortment, Linings of great variety of colors, Lasts, Findings, Crimping Machines, &c. Also, Leather and India Rubber BELTING, which will be sold at very low rates, and which proprietors of Saw Mills, Machine Shops, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. my13-v49-ly

Daily Arrivals of

NEW CARPETS!

JOHN WEST,

197........Lake Street........197

IS NOW RECEIVING

BRUSSELS	CARPETS,
THREE PLY	CARPETS,
INGRAIN	CARPETS,
SUPERFINE	CARPETS,
TAPESTRY	CARPETS,
VELVET	CARPETS,
HEMP	CARPETS,
HALL	CARPETS,
STAIR	CARPETS.

FOR SALE AT THE

Lowest New York Prices.

JOHN WEST.

The attention of the public is also invited to his

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Parlor and Chamber Furniture,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

ROSEWOOD	CHAMBER	SUITS
ROSEWOOD	PARLOR	SUITS
MAHOGANY	CHAMBER	SUITS
MAHOGANY	PARLOR	SUITS
WALNUT	CHAMBER	SUITS
WALNUT	PARLOR	SUITS

Enamelled Chamber Furniture

BEDDING,

MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS,

Made of the best materials only.

JOHN WEST,

mh20 197 Lake Street.

1858 - - - - Fall and Winter. - - - - 1858.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

(Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.)

DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

42, 43 & 46 Wabash Avenue.

Are now receiving a full assortment of

DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.,

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY

Will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere. mh8-4504-wly.

REMOVAL.

A. G. BURLEY & CO.,

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have removed their

RETAIL

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY STORE

TO

NO. 48....LAKE STREET.....NO. 48

(between Wabash avenue and State street.)

Where they solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them. se14-3m-a840

166 - - - - LAKE STREET. - - - - 166.

New Fall Goods.

A. BIGELOW & CO. ARE NOW RECEIVING a rich and seasonable stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the newest and richest styles of dress silks and robes. All the different styles of ladies dry-goods. Every variety of shawls, and in short, almost every article in the dry-goods line that is in demand. And in the gentlemens department—broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, doeskins, vestings, and all goods that will go to make up a complete suit. Having purchased our goods cheap, we will sell them as cheap as any other House in or out of this city. Come one, come all. No charge for showing goods.

se4a720-3m A. BIGELOW & CO.

Lake Forest.

THE LIND UNIVERSITY AT LAKE Forest, twenty-seven miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, have recently contracted for the erection of an Academy Building, employed a competent Principal, and propose to open a School on the 8th of November next; and for the purpose of encouraging families who may wish to settle in a healthful location, abounding in springs of good and wholesome water, on the most desirable site for a town between Chicago and Milwaukee, where they may soon enjoy all the advantages of good society, and a high order of schools, will sell a few lots at a low price and on reasonable time to families who will improve and live upon the premises. Also, the Lake Forest Association have a few ten acre lots, immediately west and adjoining the town, (mostly farming land) which they will sell to parties who will improve soon, at a reasonable price and time.

Apply personally at No. 32, corner of Wabash and Washington streets, or by letter to PETER PAGE, Agent. Chicago, Sept. 22, 1858. sep23-a948-1m

Telegraph News by the Atlantic Cable.

THE OYSTER SEASON IN ENGLAND has commenced and the honorable Lords and Commons of Her Majesty's realm were, as they supposed, regaling their palates with the best of these Bivalves that [illegible] but they have found out their mistake, and the Cooper Flavored Oysters of Great Britain are in no demand, they cannot be given away. This revolution was caused by the advent of a few cans of Hatch, Mann & Co.'s celebrated Baltimore Oysters [illegible]

Messrs. Hatch, Mann & Co. have opened their Great Western Wholesale Depot at No. 183 North Water street [illegible]

The reputation that H. M. & Co.'s Oysters have acquired [illegible]

☞ All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address JOSEPH N. HATCH, Agent. se14-1m [illegible] Post Office Box 1387, Chicago.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

WESTERN AGENCY.

I am now receiving daily, by the Express, CAN and SHELL OYSTERS, from the most celebrated packers in New York and Baltimore. All kinds warranted. [illegible] E. T. HINCKLEY, [illegible] ☞ Country orders promptly attended to.

Dry Goods.

New Fall Goods.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,

Are now receiving a choice assortment of

New Goods for their Autumn Sales,

Consisting in part of

Dress Goods of the Newest Styles.

Shawls, Plain and Printed Merinos, Velvets, French and English Prints, Traveling Goods in Great Variety, Silks, Embroideries, Fine French Delanes, Printed Wool Delanes, Linens and Hosiery, Damasks,

And other styles of Goods adapted to a first-class trade all of which we offer for sale cheap.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,

153..........LAKE STREET..........153

We are the only agents for the sale of Osborn & Vincent's IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT, for Ladies and Misses, in this city. These Skirts are the best, we believe, yet offered, and we are selling them at manufacturer's prices.

W. R. WOOD & CO.

sea586-3m

NEW FALL GOODS.

M. & T. DOHERTY,

104 - - - LAKE STREET, - - - 104.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

An Extensive and Varied Assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

COMPRISING

Silks, Cashmeres, Delanes,

MERINOS, PRINTS,

And every kind of

FANCY DRESS GOODS

Shawls in Endless Variety.

A Splendid Stock of Newest Designs in

CLOAKS,

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES,

BONNETS AND FLOWERS

With a Large Stock of

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Which will

Be Sold at the Lowest Possible Prices

☞ FOR CASH, AND ONE PRICE ONLY.

M. & T. DOHERTY, 104 Lake-st.

Chicago, September 18, 1858. se21a930-3m

1858 - - Fall Goods. - - 1858.

T. B. CARTER & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1838.)

Have now opened at their Rooms

NO. 136 LAKE STREET,

A large and elegant Assortment of

AUTUMN GOODS,

Of the Latest styles and Very Latest IMPORTATIONS.

They would call particular attention to their Stock of

RICH DRESS SILKS

In ROBE A LEZ and ROBE A DUEX JUPE,

—AND—

Elegant Silks by the Yard.

FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,

By the yard and in Robe a Lez and Robe a Quille.

Plain, Plaid, and Printed Merinos,

Together with a large variety of

New Styles of Dress Goods.

THEIR STOCK OF SHAWLS IS UNEQUALLED

In Variety, Style or Cheapness.

Special attention is given to the Department of

LADIES' AND GANTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

And they now have a very full stock of Merino, Lamb's Wool and Silk Shirts and Drawers.

In Housekeeping Goods

They Challenge Competition, as their facilities for purchasing these goods are, perhaps, superior to that of any other House in the city.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY of all kinds, sizes and makes, in full assortment.

Skirts! Skirts!!

Having been appointed Agents for the sale of W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON'S Celebrated CROWN SKIRTS, they are now prepared to offer them to the Trade at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. The Skirts are acknowledged to be superior to any others manufactured in the United States, are all made of the finest oil-tempered Steel Springs, and have attached the new Patent, Adjustable, Watch Spring BUSTLE. These Skirts are offered at retail at prices that defy competition.

Having the advantage of securing a VERY LOW RENT, they assure their customers that they will sell their goods at corresponding LOW PRICES.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

☞ TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

T. B. CARTER & CO.

se18a907-1m

1858 - - - Fall and Winter Styles. - - - 1858

Dry Goods and Hats

At Wholesale.

DAVIS, MOODY & CO.,

41.............South Water Street.............41.

Have now in store a well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS AND HATS,

Comprising a very large stock of

Staple Cotton and Woolen Goods.

All of which will be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH,

—OR—

APPROVED CREDIT.

[se11a814-3m]

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Desiring to close out my present stock of

Trimmings,

Embroideries,

Gloves,

Hosiery,

Fancy Goods,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

In order to replace them on the first of September with

NEW GOODS,

For the FALL TRADE, I will offer ALL at such prices as will secure the end in view, viz:

To Sell the Goods.

☞ Particular attention given to the JOBBING DEPARTMENT. All orders filled with promptness and fidelity. C. T. ATKINSON, au3-a287-ly 78 Lake street.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANnounce to the public that they have established a

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE

In this city, and have opened,

AT No. 135 LAKE STREET,

A Large and Best Selected Stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Fancy & Millinery Goods.

Long experience in the Trade, and abundant facilities for buying goods to the best advantage will warrant us to assure our customers that we can offer them inducements

SECOND TO NO HOUSE WEST OF NEW YORK.

We therefore respectfully invite the Ladies of Chicago and country, Milliners, country Merchants, and ALL buyers of goods in our line, to call and examine our stock and prices.

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

135..........LAKE STREET..........135.

(Between Clark and Lasalle.)

Western Wholesale Trade.

PEAKE, MARSH & DELONG,

No. 39 Lake Street.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A VERY COMplete and attractive Fall and Winter stock of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

Medicines &c.

DR. MANN'S

AGUE BALSAM,

UNRIVALLED IN THE

HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

WHY? BECAUSE SINCE THE FIRST settlement of the rich prairies and fertile valleys of the West, it has been the great study of all Physicians to produce a perfect cure for Ague, Fever, and all bilious diseases, so thoroughly prevalent and so fearfully fatal in their results. [illegible]

Oberlin, Ohio, June 1st, 1858.

Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: I have had occasion to use some of your Ague Balsam in my family, I find it the most prompt and efficient remedial agent for the certain cure of ague ever used, and as a strengthening tonic I think it has no equal. Your Ob't Serv't, SAM'L HENDRY.

Olney, Ill., September 20, 1857.

Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the only remedy that seems to meet the wants of the people of this locality. We have, upon our shelves, all the popular remedies of the day for the cure of intermittents, but Dr. Mann's Balsam sells in preference to all others, from the simple fact that it cures. It is destined to excel all other remedies ever offered. Truly Yours, G. W. HAYNE.

Dr. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the people's own remedy, in this part of the country, for the cure of ague and fever. We have never known it to fail in any case when properly used. It is looked upon as a perfect antidote to malarious diseases. Very Truly Yours, REED & PETTIJOHN. Cairo, Ill., May 13th, 1858.

Seymour, Ind., April 30, 1858.

Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gentlemen: I would say for the benefit of all concerned, that I have a little daughter, about six years of age, that has had the chills ever since last fall; we could do nothing with it until we received your Balsam. We commenced giving it according to directions and are happy to state that she has not had a chill since she commenced taking it. I shall use my exertions in the bounds of my influence to give your Balsam a circulation. Respectfully Yours, N. P. EDWARDS.

S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, Ohio.

C. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., sole wholesale agents for all the Western States and Territories, and wholesale and retail by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Chicago, Illinois, and by all good druggists in this county. jy22-3m-2d p

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

RESPECTING

Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all malarious diseases incident to the climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND, Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has had for years the largest sales of any remedy for a specific disease ever offered to the public.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merits; its great power in curing disease, its curative harmlessness and freedom from hurtful ingredients. It can be taken by the feeblest infant, vigorous youth and feeble age, ever without injury, and always with benefit.

READ WHAT AGENTS SAY.

Dr. H. Symmes, of Mattoon, Ill., under date of Aug. 24, 1858, says: "Send me another lot of Christie's Ague Balsam as I have but two bottles in store, and the demand is on the increase. I am insuring every bottle, and none have been returned."

J. W. Plummer Druggist, Vinton, Iowa, under date of Aug. 24th, 1857, writes: "Send me half a gross of Christie's Ague Balsam. I have but three bottles on hand and it is selling rapidly. It is the best remedy for Ague I have ever sold."

Mr. A. N. Blackledge, of Metamora, Ind., writes us June 11, 1857, and says that the Balsam has cured in every case where taken. He further says that one case came from the Wabash, Mr. S. W. Swigert, who had the Ague eighteen or twenty months. He insured three bottles to cure him. He took only one bottle and the result was a permanent cure. He had paid about $50 doctor bills.

AFFLICTED FOR YEARS.

Delphos, O., Jan. 13, 1853.

Messrs. Hunt & Gardner—Gents:—I wish to make known to the public an article, from which I have derived more benefit than from all other medicines which I have ever used. I have been suffering from Fever and Ague and its effects, for the last five years, during which time I have scarcely enjoyed a day of good health, until I procured from your drug store a bottle of Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam. In a few days I found myself clear of ague and rapidly recovering in health. I have not felt a symptom since I commenced taking it, (about three months,) although constantly exposed to cold weather. To my friends and the public generally, suffering from this disease in any form, I would say, procure a bottle and save health, constitution, and money. Yours, J. B. GROSCOST.

Above are only a few testimonials in favor of CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM, but space forbids publishing more. Price $1 per bottle, or $6 bottles for $5.

BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 14 South Water-st., Chicago, Proprietors for the North-western States, also, Wholesale Dealers in Patent Medicines generally. For sale by Druggists generally. se8a747-d-w&w-ly

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and, what is better prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventative of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure Dropsy by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Billious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold, also, by BOLLES, SMITH & CO. and FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, jy21-ly-a205 115 Randolph street.

FEVER AND AGUE

CURED WITHOUT ARSENIC OR QUININE.

DR. LEED'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE, or NERVE TONIC is a positive cure for Chills and Fever,

And all diseases arising from derangement of the Nervous System, and very successful in preventing

YELLOW, PANAMA AND CHAGRES FEVERS.

The recipe was discovered by a regularly graduated physician, and is, therefore, entitled to the same confidence as any other physician's prescription. A single trial will prove its efficacy. One bottle in ordinary cases of Fever and Ague will effect a cure. All that is asked is a fair trial. All who have used it speak loudly in its favor. Read the Circular. J. H. HAZARD, Sole Proprietor, No. 131 Maiden Lane, New York.

AGENTS:

FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH,

ap26a97-6m 15 South Water street, Chicago.

Professional.

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH,

DENTISTS.—OFFICE, NO. 58 WEST Randolph st., Chicago, Ill. Superior work promptly done at our office. Responsible guarantee for success in all cases.

☞ Call and see specimens. se24-ly-a977

DR. T. HABERMEHL,

PHYSICIAN, OPERATEUR, AND ACCOUCHEUR, will attend all diseases pertaining to the Medical profession. Attendance performed with the strictest secrecy and accuracy, according to the newest doctrine in the medical science. Office 105 Erie street. se13a-21-1m

DOCTOR N. F. COOKE,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—OFFICE and Residence removed to 262 Michigan street, two doors from Rush street. my1'58-ly

REMOVAL.—DR. ALPORT has removed his office and residence to No. 32 Washington street, near the Second Presbyterian Church.

DR. J. WARNER, DENTAL SURGEON, Office northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Up stairs in room No. 1. jel4-v20-ly

DENTISTS.—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING SURGEON DENTISTS.

OFFICE—NO. 80 CLARK STREET.

mh24-ly-a86 Opposite the Court House.

D. A. COLTON M.D., HOMŒOPATHIST. Office and residence, No. 11 Quincy street, 2d door west of State street. my16-v97-ly

FALL TRADE.

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Have recently opened a full and complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

At 50 Lake street,—Up-stairs,

To which they invite the attention of the trade. se6-3m-d&tw-a734

JOHN H. WEBER & CO

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS

AND UMBRELLAS.

Nos. 205 and 207 South Water st., corner Wells, (up-stairs,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

Merchants are respectfully invited to examine our Stock before purchasing.

GOODS CHEERFULLY SHOWN.

se6-3m-d&tw-a736

OTIS, FIELD & CO.,

LLOYD'S BLOCK, corner of

RANDOLPH AND WELLS STREET

Opposite Briggs and Metropolitan Hotels.

BILLIARD TABLES

From their Factory in Milwaukee,

BALLS, CLOTHS, CUES,

And every article connected with the trade

FOR SALE.

se16-1m-a961

STERLING EXCHANGE.

WE ARE DRAWING DIRECT ON England, Ireland, Scotland, and all other parts of Continental Europe. [illegible] MOREFORD BROTHERS [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED, AT J. BAUER'S [illegible]

Real Estate.

Wabash Avenue Residence.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A NEW BRICK house on Wabash avenue, for which we will take in part payment a good unimproved lot in the South or West Division. Worth from $4,000 to $5,000.

Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

se9 58 Lasalle street.

To Exchange.

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARM IN Kankakee county, Illinois for good improved Chicago City property. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., se9 58 Lasalle street.

Cheap for Cash.

[No. 66, A. B. S.]

HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST SIDE OF Union, between North and Old streets. House one story—18x24 feet; lot 24x100 feet, nicely fenced. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., se6a791 58 Lasalle street.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

50 feet on Wells street by 100 on Division, with a two story building, at $3,250. ¼ cash, bal. 1 and 2 years.

40 feet on Pearson street, between Rush and Pine, with two-story dwelling and barn, at $2,800. ¼ cash, bal. 1 and 2 years.

50 feet on Wabash avenue, near the Asylum, at $1,[illegible] Canal terms.

25x150 feet on Sedgwick street, near the School House with [illegible] at $600. ¼ cash, bal. 1 year.

100x100 feet on Superior street, between Pine and Sand with cottage dwelling, at $2,000. ¼ cash, bal. in 1 and 2 years.

25x125 feet on Mather street, West Division, with a two story frame dwelling and outhouses, at $1,500. ½ cash, bal. in 1 year.

20 feet on Milwaukee avenue, near Division street, at $800. Canal terms.

22 feet front on Lake street, in Section 7, at $[illegible]

22 Lots on Division street, in Luil & Mayer's Sub-Division, at various prices. LUIL & MAYER, se16-1mo-a891 123 and 124 Randolph street.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS FOR sale at $35 per foot only one block from Cottage Grove avenue, the route of the proposed Horse R. R. Also, Farming Lands to exchange for City Property, or Houses, or for Merchandise. Also, a good Mortgage on choice farming lands, of $2,850, on three years at 10 per cent., with six fold security, for cash. Also, a House and Lot near Bull's Head (house new) on very reasonable terms. W. B. FOWLER, se17a888-2m Room 34 Portland Block.

THE KANSAS CITY REAL ESTATE Association will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder

SIX HUNDRED LOTS

IN KANSAS CITY, MO.,

THE METROPOLIS OF THE FAR WEST!

Commencing WEDNESDAY, October 2d, 1858, and continuing three days.

No city in the West combines greater or more varied advantages, Commercial, Agricultural and Manufacturing, and few places present instances of such rapid development.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF THE UNION!

Kansas City is situated at and below the Mouth of the Kansas River, *on the Great Angle of the Missouri River,* where that stream changes its course for the last time in Illinois, [illegible] after flowing southward more than two thousand miles, leaving Kansas City the nearest point on navigable water to a region the most fertile in the world, and more extensive than the States of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio combined.

RAPID GROWTH OF KANSAS CITY.

An insignificant "landing" for Westport and Independence in 1853 with a few hundred inhabitants—Kansas City in 1858 counts as a population of 7,000, and as previous time were so many, and extensive improvements in progress.

ITS COMMERCE WITH THE TERRITORY AND THE GREAT PLAINS.

The commerce of Kansas City is commensurate with its unrivaled advantages as the gateway of the Territory of Kansas, and the Metropolis of the Plains. The statistics of its trade compiled from the books of its merchants show its business for 1857

Over Six Millions of Dollars!

This immense trade which exceeds that of any other city of the same population in the United States embraces sales and imports to the Territory of Kansas, New Mexico, the Indian country, Southwestern Missouri, and the regions lying at the base of the Rocky Mountains.

NATURAL RAILWAY CENTER.

The terminus of the Pacific Railroad, from St. Louis has recently been located at Kansas City, and the prospect is certain of its completion in less than two years. Charters have also been obtained for roads to connect Kansas City with the great systems of Eastern Railways stretching westward, from Chicago on the northeast to Memphis on the southeast. These Railways will concentrate at nearly equal distances at the mouth of Kansas River. Kansas City is manifestly the natural starting point of the Great Central Railroad to San Francisco, and as the farthest western central point of steamboat navigation. It must become the Railroad focus of the broad and fertile lands beyond.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third in hand, the balance in one, two and three years, with six per cent. interest with prompt attention if addressed to the Secretary of the Association.

All letters desiring further information will meet with prompt attention if addressed to the Secretary of the Association.

J. LYKINS, President Kansas City Real Estate Association.

H. H. KING, Secretary. se18-1mdaw-a8

20,000 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED Prairie Land for sale. The land here offered comprises some of the most desirable locations in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Persons wishing to make investments will never find a better opportunity than is now offered.

Chicago city property wanted in exchange for said farming lands. Apply to W. W. KIMBALL, No. 51 South Clark street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a

HOMESTEAD,

Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, located in one of the most beautiful of the healthy Lake towns of Wisconsin, only 50 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property,

Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands.

For particulars address Post Office Box 1949. ja26-1225-ly

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.

The subscriber having had much practical experience in

Selecting and Locating Lands

In the various Land Districts in the Western States, has unusual facilities for making valuable selection

For Land Warrants or Cash

Choice selections may now be made in

IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI,

Persons having Warrants, can have them

LOCATED IN THEIR OWN NAME

AND 40 PER CENT. PROFIT GUARANTEED

Payable in one year.

Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.

Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.

E. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, se18-a99-ly 49 Clark street, Chicago.

CHARLES COOK, LAND AGENT.

Charles Cook, House and Collecting Agent.

Chas. Cook, Canadian Agent.

Chas. Cook, Emigrant Agent.

Chas. Cook, Licensed Intelligence Agent.

Chas. Cook transacts business for parties at a distance.

Chas. Cook would accept other respectable Agencies.

REFERENCES—John E. Wilkins, Esq., British Consul; John B. Buchanan, Esq.; Rev. Robert Boyd; J. Woodworth, Esq.

Address 76 Clark street, up stairs, or P. O. box 2211. se8-ly-daw-a326

Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Physician and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Columbus, Ohio, and author of a New System of Treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear without the use of the Knife, would announce that he has permanently established an Infirmary in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at SEVENTY-THREE South Clark street, where he will remain in order to afford to those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear, an opportunity of being treated by a system which is entirely new, perfectly safe, and has never been known to fail in effecting permanent cures in all cases within the reach of human means. se6-6m-a69

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Dispensary of the Infirmary open every morning from 11½ to 12½ o'clock for gratuitous treatment of the poor affected with diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 80 North Clark street, corner of Michigan.

TRUSTEES:

W. L. Newberry, President; C. V. Dyer, L. Haven, Vice Presidents; I. B. Stone, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. R. W. Patterson, W. H. Brown, J. H. Kinzie, L. D. McCagg, F. Mosely, Rev. R. L. Rice, D. D., M. Skinner.

CONSULTING SURGEONS:

Prof. D. Brainard, M. D. | Prof. J. W. Freer, M. D.

VISITING SURGEONS:

Dr. E. L. Holmes | Dr. F. B. Norcom | Dr. H. Parker.

se6-3m-a729

Improve Your Eyesight.

37....CLARK STREET ROOM 3, UP STAIRS....37

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK CRYSTAL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, for long or short-sighted persons, from 10 to 90 years of age, and for weak, sore or inflamed eyes are to be had at 37 South Clark street, Room No. 3 up stairs. Also all kinds of Optical Instruments and Artificial Eyes kept on hand. Spectacles in gold, silver or steel cases sent to all parts of the United States by mail or express, safely and quickly. DR. L. K. ROSENBERG, se4a714-1m Practical Optician and Oculist.

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

[Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.]

79 - South Clark St., - 79

Opposite the Court House,

MANUFACTURER OF MATHEMATICAL and Surveyors' Instruments, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses filled with the best crystal glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magnifiers, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Drawing Instruments, &c. Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted. Periscopic Glasses and Brazilian Pebbles. my26-'58

F. ARNOLD & CO

NO. 55 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO. Mathematical, Optical and Surveying Instruments, Levels, Transits, Compasses, &c., made and repaired.

C. L. HARMON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 River Street, near Rush St. Bridge, Chicago.

HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE REceiving a large and well assorted stock of

GROCERIES,

To the examination of which we invite the particular attention of Cash purchasers, as they will find it to their interest to call on us before buying.

We are also Agents for the sale of

Herring's Champion Safes,

Fairbank's Scales,

Hagan's Hollow Wheels, &c.

No. 12 River Street.

se8-3m-a774

GROCERIES.—WE ARE RECEIVING IN store—300 hf Chests of Tea. [illegible] Which we offer at low prices. WM. LITTLE & CO., 161 South Water st.

HENRY WIGGERS.—LOOKING GLASS Picture and Railroad Card Frames Manufactory. Nos. 227, 229 231 State street, Chicago, Ill. Looking Glass Plates, Gilt Mahogany Walnut and Rosewood Frames and Mouldings, with or without glass, of every size and description at Wholesale and Retail. Pictures framed, varnished and gilt on short notice. ☞ Post Office Box 1944.

McNAIR & CO.,

XXX FLOUR,

Manufactured at the

THE NOVELTY MILLS

[illegible]

STARK MILLS GRAIN BAGS CONstantly on hand and for sale by CHASE & CO., [illegible] South Water-st., Chicago.

Special Notices.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Bitters.—[illegible] are universally acknowledged to be [illegible] cure for Fever and Ague, Flatulence and [illegible] of the stomach, or any other like affection [illegible] the system is most miraculous [illegible] tone to the system, remove all [illegible] thoroughly cleanse the system [illegible] The proprietors, in presenting this [illegible] assure them that in no single [illegible] been used according to the directions [illegible] to fail, but on the contrary, new virtues [illegible] discovered in its use. To those afflicted with [illegible] ills of the body, the "Bitters" are [illegible] speedy and certain cure. Try them and [illegible] For sale by Druggists and dealers generally.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—[illegible] cheeks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches on the face and forehead—all these proclaim [illegible] of dyspepsia, and all these can be rapidly cured by the use of these gentle but thorough remedies. Sold at the manufactory [illegible] Lane, New York, and by all druggists [illegible] per box or pot.

All those who are afflicted with [illegible] considered incurable, will receive [illegible] information which will insure a speedy [illegible] cure by sending their names and one [illegible] postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam.—[illegible] heat of the past summer has left almost [illegible] debilitated condition, and therefore liable [illegible] diseases. The fever and ague is now quite prevalent [illegible] consider it our duty to call the attention [illegible] one of the greatest remedies of the age [illegible] Complaints, such as Fever and Ague, Chills [illegible] Dumb Ague, &c. Unlike nearly all similar [illegible] is free from poisonous substances, and it [illegible] to all ages and classes without injury. [illegible] Use no other Ague Balsam except Christie's [illegible] there are several articles by that name which [illegible] unlike Dr. Christie's, the original inventor [illegible] BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 14 South Water [illegible] Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed. For sale by druggists generally.

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of [illegible] remedy for the Fever and Ague [illegible] forms of Billious Diseases, Intermittent [illegible] Chill Fever and Dumb Ague [illegible] of very fertile and marshy districts [illegible] S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and [illegible] & Co., No. 15 Lake street, Chicago. This remedy is prepared entirely from [illegible] and contains no mercury, arsenic [illegible] that can prove injurious to the system [illegible] those of a deobstruent and tonic, well [illegible] the healthy action of the Liver and [illegible] functions are so generally impaired in [illegible] Quinine and other tonics serve only [illegible] break the chills, but do not remove the [illegible] liver and other organs implicated [illegible] and Fever depend; hence the usefulness [illegible] Extract of Bark." (particularly in [illegible] clans cannot be readily consulted) [illegible] the qualities suited to the indications [illegible] Hundreds of testimonials in regard to [illegible] the medicine from persons of respectability [illegible] given to the proprietor—but he does [illegible] them as he prefers to have the medicine [illegible] securely by its merits.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. [illegible] BROWN. The Great Curer of Consumption [illegible] several years so badly afflicted with [illegible] for a part of the time he was confined [illegible] He was eventually cured by a prescription [illegible] by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription [illegible] by a mere child, while in a trance, has [illegible] body who has taken it—never having [illegible] equally as sure in cases of Fits as Dyspepsia [illegible] dients may be found in any Drug Store [illegible] prescription to any person on the receipt [illegible] to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHELPS [illegible] No. 21 Grand st. [illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by [illegible] DAVIS, 118 Randolph street.

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—[illegible] only London Gin Imported. This gin [illegible] don from sound Barley, under the [illegible] British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored [illegible] of the Italian Juniper Berry, and [illegible] the opinion of the most eminent medical [illegible] Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the [illegible] It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in [illegible] Western States, as well as for [illegible] changes of water and air. [illegible] EDMUND C. CHARLES, 40 Broad [illegible]

THE ETERNAL P[illegible] FOR THE HOLY [illegible]

"Oh! could I but catch that fine [illegible] I would ask no other fame, Than that those sweet-scented [illegible] Should be coupled with my [illegible]

BEWARE OF IMIT[illegible]

The real Frangipanni Perfume [illegible] Messrs. Piesse & Lubin, of 2 New Bond [illegible] made by P. & L.

FRANGIPANNI THE PERFUME. FRANGIPANNI FRUIT. FRANGIPANNI POMADE.

☞ Sole Agent for the United States EUGENE DUPUY [illegible] ju15-4m-a21

A most Valuable Remedy for [illegible] Wilson's Tonic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic [illegible] W. G. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist [illegible] in a letter addressed to Messrs. F [illegible] dated June 18th, 1856, says:—"During [illegible] I have made use of a great variety of [illegible] by Allopathic and Homoeopathic [illegible] have failed; and I had relinquished [illegible] until I was induced to resort to WILSON'S [illegible] and I can cheerfully and conscientiously [illegible] to others who are similarly affected [illegible] remedy is for sale by J. H. Reed & Co. [illegible] Fenton & Co., Gale Bros., Franks [illegible] O'Hara, M. Jerome, Thayer & Pike [illegible] L. P. Hinneston, Fahnestock & Davis [illegible]

Extension of Stay.—[illegible] of the increasing demands of his [illegible] business in this city, DR. E. READING [illegible] his visit to New Orleans, and will [illegible] remain in Chicago until further notice [illegible] A. J. Mead, may be consulted daily (except Saturdays and Mondays) for Diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Diseases, at his Rooms No. 100 State street, corner of Washington. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. ☞ Consultations free.

Notice.—The underside [illegible] ders in the Merchant's Bank of [illegible] the provisions of its Charter, and [illegible] its issues. The notes of this Bank will [illegible] posit on the same terms as [illegible] Ohio.

Wines & [illegible]

W. T. Shufeldt [illegible]

MANUFACTURE[illegible]

A. F. CRO[illegible]

51 - - - - South Water [illegible]

(Corner of Wabash [illegible])

Distillers [illegible]

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS [illegible]

Also Manufacturers [illegible]

Domestic Liquors [illegible]

DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND [illegible]

☞ The Trade supplied at [illegible]

WHITING & CO., 153 Ra[illegible]

OFFERS AT SA[illegible]

STORE OR U. S. BON[illegible]

AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON [illegible]

WINE, BRANDY, GIN, [illegible]

TOBACCO AN[illegible]

Country orders solicited.

THOMAS S. DICKER[illegible] [illegible]

NORTH-WESTERN [illegible] CHICAGO.

J. T. HOYT & CO [illegible]

THIS AGENCY W[illegible] [illegible]

BILLIARDS [illegible]

Real Estate.

Wabash Avenue Residence.

We have for sale a new brick house on Wabash avenue, for which we will take in part payment a good unimproved lot in the South or West Division. Worth from $4,000 to $5,000. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO. se9 38 Lasalle street.

To Exchange.

A highly cultivated farm in Kankakee county, Illinois for good Improved Chicago City property. S. H. KERFOOT & CO. se9 38 Lasalle street.

Cheap for Cash.

[No. 80, A. B. S.]

House and lot on east side of Union, between North and Old streets. House one story—16x24 feet; lot 24x100 feet, picket fenced. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO. se15-7t 38 Lasalle street.

Improved property for sale.—

18 feet on Wells street by 100 on Division, with a two story building, at $3,300. ¼ cash, bal 1 and 2 years.

40 feet on Pearson street, between Rush and Pine, with two-story dwelling and barn, at $2,500. ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

80 feet on Wabash avenue, near the Asylum, at $1,800. Canal terms.

2x150 feet on Sedgwick street, near the School House, at $600. ¼ cash, bal. 1 year.

25x100 feet on Superior street, between Pine and Sand, with cottage dwelling, at $2,000. ¼ cash, bal. in 1 and 2 years.

25x125 feet on Mather street, West Division, with a two-story frame dwelling and outhouses, at $1,500. ¼ cash, bal. 1 year.

20 feet on Milwaukee avenue, near Division street, at $600. Canal terms.

75 feet front on Lake street, in Section 7, at $400.

35 Lots on Division street, in Lull & Mayer's Sub-Division, at various prices. LULL & MAYER, se15-1m-a508 122 and 124 Randolph street.

Beautiful residence lots for sale at $35 per foot only one block from Cottage Grove avenue, the route of the proposed Horse R. R. Also, Farming Lands to exchange for City Property, or vice versa, or for Merchandise. Also, a good Horse and Lot near Bull's Head (house new) on very reasonable terms. W. R. FOWLER, se17a538-6m Room 24 Portland Block.

The Kansas City Real Estate Association will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder

SIX HUNDRED LOTS

IN KANSAS CITY, MO.,

THE METROPOLIS OF THE FAR WEST!

Commencing WEDNESDAY, October 20, 1858, and continuing three days.

No city in the West combines greater or more varied advantages, Commercial, Agricultural and Manufacturing, and few places present instances of such rapid development.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF THE UNION!

Kansas City is situated at and below the Mouth of the Kansas River, on the Great Angle of the Missouri River, where that stream changes its course for the East after flowing southward more than two thousand miles, leaving Kansas City the nearest point on navigable water to a region the most fertile in the world, and more extensive than the States of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio combined.

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An insignificant "landing" for Westport and Independence in 1855 with a few hundred inhabitants—Kansas City in 1858 contains a population of 7,000, and at no previous time were so many, and extensive improvements in progress.

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NATURAL RAILWAY CENTER.

The terminus of the Pacific Railroad, from St. Louis, has recently been located at Kansas City, and the prospect is certain of its completion in less than two years. Charters have also been obtained for roads to connect Kansas City with the great systems of Eastern Railways, stretching westward from Chicago on the northeast to Memphis on the southeast. These Railways will converge at nearly equal distances at the month of Kansas River. Kansas City is manifestly the natural starting point of the Great Central Railroad to San Francisco, and as the farthest western central point of Steamboat navigation, it must become the Railroad focus of the broad and fertile lands beyond.

Terms of Sale.—One-third in hand, the balance in one, two and three years, with six per cent. interest per annum.

All letters desiring further information will meet with prompt attention if addressed to the Secretary of the Association.

President Kansas City Real Estate Association. H. H. King, Secretary. se15-1md&w-a50

20,000 acres of unimproved Prairie Land for sale. The land has been offered comprises some of the most desirable locations in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Persons wishing to make investments will never find a better opportunity than is now offered.

Chicago city property wanted in exchange for good farming lands. Apply to W. W. KIMBALL, No. 31 South Clark street.

Wanted to exchange for a city Residence, a

HOMESTEAD,

Consisting of a Two story Milwaukee Brick House, Out buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, located in one of the most beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 80 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property,

Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands.

For Particulars address Post Office Box 1969. se23-1m

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.

The subscriber having had much practical experience

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In the various Land Districts in the Western States, has unusual facilities for making valuable selection

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IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI,

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Payable in one year.

Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.

Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.

E. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, au21-a9-ly 49 Clark street, Chicago.

CHARLES COOK, LAND AGENT.

Chas. Cook, House and Collecting Agent. Chas. Cook, Canal Lan. Agent. Chas. Cook, Emigrant Agent. Chas. Cook, Licensed Intelligence Agent. Chas. Cook transacts business for parties at a distance. Chas. Cook would accept other respectable Agencies. References—John E. Wilder, Esq., Geo. Smith & Co.; Rev. Robert Boyd; J. Wood; B. Buchanan, Esq. Office 47 Clark street, up stairs, or P. O. box 2213. m-ly-d&w-a390

Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Formerly of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Physician and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Columbus, Ohio, having adopted a New System of Treating Diseases, would announce that he has permanently located in this city, and may be consulted at his office, No. 80 North Clark Street, where he will remain in order to treat all diseases of the Eye and Ear, as an opportunity of being treated by a system which is now the most successful of the present day. se20 6m-a393

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

Dispensary of the Infirmary open every morning from 10 to 12½ o'clock for gratuitous treatment of the poor afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear. No. 60 North Clark street, corner of Michigan.

TRUSTEES:

L. Newberry, President; C. V. Dyer; L. Haven, Vice President; S. Hoge, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. W. F. Carpenter; W. H. Brown, J. H. Kinzie, E. B. Kinney, R. Mosher, Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., M. Skinner.

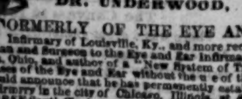
CONSULTING SURGEONS:

D. Brainard, M. D. | Prof. J. W. Freer, M. D.

VISITING SURGEONS:

L. Holmes | Dr. F. B. Norcom | Dr. H. Parker.

Improve Your Eyesight.



[...]LAKE STREET, ROOM 2, UP STAIRS...N CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK CRYSTAL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES for long or short-sighted persons, from 10 to 80 [...] and for weak, sore or inflamed eyes, are for sale [...] South Clark street, Room No. 2 up stairs. Also [...] of Optical Instruments and Artificial Eyes kept [...] Spectacles in gold, silver or steel cases sent to [...] of the United States by mail, free of expense, safety [...] DR. L. E. ROSENBERG, Practical Optician and Oculist.

LOUIS MAUSS,

[...]actical Optician,

[Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.]

[...] South Clark St., - 79

Opposite the Court House,

[MA]NUFACTURER OF MATHEMATI[CAL] and Surveyors' Instruments, Gold, Silver and [...] Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine [...] filled with the best crystal glasses, Telescopes, [...] Magnifiers, Barometers, Thermometers, Hy[drometers] [...] Mathematical Drawing Instruments, &c.— [...] repaired and glasses inserted. Perescopic [...] my24-3m

F. ARNOLD & CO.

[...]5 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

[Math]ematical, Optical and Surveying Instruments, [...] Compasses, &c., made and repaired.

[...]. HARMON & CO.,

[WHO]LESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[...] River Street, near Rush St. Bridge, Chicago [...] NOW IN STORE AND ARE RE[CEIVING] a large and well assorted stock of

[G]ROCERIES,

[...] attention of which we invite the particular at[tention] [...] purchasers, who will find it to their inter[est] [...] before buying. [...] Agents for the sale of [...] Fairbank's Scales, Hagan's Horse Wheels, etc.

No. 12 River Street.

[...]RIES.—WE ARE RECEIVING IN [...] Chests of Tea, [...] 500 bxs of Soap, [...] Apples, 100 kegs French Prunes, [...] Peaches, 25 Turkish [...] at low prices. WM. LITTLE & CO., 161 South Water st.

[...] WIGGERS.—LOOKING GLASS and Railroad Card Frame Manufactory, 229 231 State street, Chicago, Ill. [...] Plates, Gilt Mahogany Walnut and Rose[wood] [...] and Mouldings, with or without glass [...] at Wholesale and Retail. [...] varnished and gilded on short notice. [...] Box 1904. [...]

[...] N A I R & C O.,

[...] F L O U R.

[...] NOVELTY MILLS

[...] MILLS GRAIN BAGS CON[STANTLY] on hand and for sale by CHASE & CO., [...] South Water-st., Chicago.

Special Notices.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Bitters.—These Bitters are universally acknowledged to be a sure preventive and cure for Fever and Ague, Flatulence, heaviness of the stomach, or any other like affection. Their effect upon the system is most miraculous; they give a healthy tone to the system, remove all morbid matter, and in fact thoroughly cleanse the system of all impurities. The proprietors, in presenting this preparation to the public, assure them that in no single case, when it has been used according to their directions, has it been known to fail, but on the contrary, new virtues have been discovered in its use. To those afflicted with any of the above ills of the body, the "Bitters" are offered as a speedy and certain cure. Try them and form your own opinion.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. se22-3m-d&w

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Sallow cheeks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on the face and forehead—all these proclaim the victim of dyspepsia, and all these can be rapidly and durably cured by the use of there gentle but thorough and irresistible remedies. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c, 63c and $1 per box or pot se27-1w

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Letter giving information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense." Saratoga Springs, N. Y. se14-3md&w-a534

Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam.—The excessive heat of the past summer has left almost everybody in a debilitated condition, and therefore liable to bilious diseases. The fever and ague is now quite prevalent, and we consider it our duty to call the attention of the public to one of the greatest remedies of the age for all Bilious Complaints, such as Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, &c. Unlike nearly all similar preparations, it is free from poisonous substances, and it can be administered to all ages and classes without injurious results.

Use no other Ague Balsam except CHRISTIE'S, as there are several articles by that name which are totally unlike Dr. Christie's, the original inventor. See Advertisement.

BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 14 South Water street, Western Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by druggists generally. se7

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Billious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impared in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend: hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted), which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself properly by its merits.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. Phillips BROWN. The Great Curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a trance, has cured everybody who has taken it—never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any Drug Store. I will send this prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHILLIPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J. au24-3m

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by Fahnestock & DAVIS, 112 Randolph street. ja14

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Fruiterers, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES'; NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 16 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 57 South Water street.

WHITING & CO. EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer, mh24-e82-ly 40 Broadway, New York.

THE ETERNAL PERFUME FOR THE HOLY CITY.

"Oh! could I but catch that fragrance,
I would ask no other fame,
Than that those sweet-scented flowers
Should be coupled with my name!"

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The real Frangipanni Perfume is manufactured only by Messrs. Piesse & Lubin, of 2 New Bond street, London, and they take this opportunity to caution purchasers against imitations, of which there are many, none, however, approach in any degree the exquisite fragrance as made by P. & L.

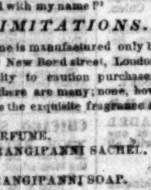
FRANGIPANNI THE PERFUME.
FRANGIPANNI SACHET.
FRANGIPANNI FRUIT.
FRANGIPANNI SOAP.
FRANGIPANNI POMADE.
FRANGIPANNI OIL.

Sole Agent for the United States—

EUGENE DUPUY, Importer, je15-6m-a21 609 Broadway, New York.

A most Valuable Remedy for Headache.—Dr. R. A. Wilson's Tonic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. Rev. W. G. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Chicago, in a letter addressed to Messrs. Fahnestock & Davis, dated June 19th, 1858, says:—"During the last twenty years I have made use of a great variety of medicines prescribed by Allopathic and Homoeopathic physicians, but all have failed; and I had relinquished all hopes of relief, until I was induced to resort to WILSON'S PILLS. These have effectually relieved me in repeated instances of late, and I can cheerfully and conscientiously recommend them to others who are similarly affected." This sovereign remedy is for sale by J. H. Reed & Co., Sargent & Ilsley, Penton & Co., Gale Bros., Franks, Ball & Co., E. L. O'Hara, M. Jerome, Thayer & Pike, H. F. Smith & Co., L. F. Hinneston, Fahnestock & Davis. au3-ly-a259

Extension of Stay.—In consequence of the increasing demands of his business in this city, DR. E. READING made it necessary to defer his visit to New Orleans, and will remain in Chicago until further notice. Himself and partner, Dr. A. J. Mead, may be consulted daily (except Saturdays and Mondays) for diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Diseases, at their Rooms No. 100 State street, corner of Washington. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.



Consultations free. au11a431-6md

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY,

51 - - - - South Water Street, - - - - 51.

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,

Also Manufacturers of

Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,

—AND—

DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.

The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms. au9a409-ly

WHITING & CO., 153 RANDOLPH STREET, OFFERS AT SALE FROM STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES, WINE, BRANDY, GIN, RUM, AND WHISKY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Country orders solicited. je26-v836-ly.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON, IMPORTER OF Metals, 45 Wabash avenue, "Burch's Iron Building," has opened at the above place a Metal Warehouse, exclusively for the sale of Metals and Tinners' Stock, to the city and country trade, now offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers:

Tin Plates of every description.
Terne Plates for Roofing, 1 c and 1 x.
Best English Iron Wire, 0 to 26.
Block Tin, Banca and Straits.
Regulus Antimony.
English Sheet Iron, Nos. 10 to 28.
American Sheet Iron.
R. G. and Russia Sheet Iron.
Juniata Iron, Nos. 6 to 16.
Imitation Russia.
English and American Galvanized Iron.
Pig and Bar Lead.
Spelter, best Silesian.
Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
Sheathing, Braziers and Bolt Copper.

Together with a full assortment of Tinners' Tools, Kettles, Ears, Handles, Rivets, Machines, and every article in Tinners use. au30-3m

NORTH-WESTERN COLLECTING AGENCY, OFFICE, NO. 18 PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO...........ILLINOIS.

J. T. HOYT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THIS AGENCY WILL MAKE COLLECTIONS and attend to the Securing of Claims in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

Also, will attend to Legal Business in all of the Federal and State Courts of the Northwest.

Special attention given to the securing of doubtful claims. The proceeds of Collections will be paid over promptly. [...]

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! New and second-hand tables for sale. Also, Cloths, Balls, Cues, Leathers, and every article pertaining to Billiard tables, at 20 per cent less than cost at N. Y. Factory. Metropolitan Billiard Saloon, 111 and 113 Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. ge16a485-1m

Educational.

LIND UNIVERSITY.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of Lind University will be opened for the reception of Students on the 25th day of November next. The Trustees have secured as Principal of this Institution SAMUEL F. MILLER, A. M., a Scholar and an experienced teacher, highly accomplished. Instruction will be given in the common and higher English branches, in Mathematics and in the Latin and Greek languages. The rates of tuition and room rent will be as low as at similar institutions, and board may be had near the Academy building at reasonable terms. It will afford satisfactory accommodations to the pupils.

Lads over twelve years of age, and young men, will be received on application to the Committee on Instruction at Chicago, or to the Principal, who may be addressed at Waukegan, Ill., until the opening of the school, and after that time at Lake Forest, Ill., where the Institution is located. Circulars giving terms, studies, times of vacation, etc., will be sent to any persons who may desire them.

S. LIND, W. PATTERSON, H. M. THOMPSON, } Committee. se23-lm a588

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The Young Ladies' Seminary, under the direction of the Religious of the Institute of the Sacred Heart, will be opened on the 13th of September.

The course of instruction will embrace the various elementary as well as the higher branches of a finished education. French and German will be taught by ladies born and educated in France and Germany. French will be habitually and fluently spoken in the Institution, thus affording unusual facilities for acquiring a readiness in the conversational use of that language.

Special attention will be paid to the morals, health, and deportment of the pupils. Music, Drawing, Domestic Economy, Useful and Ornamental Work, and Fancy Work of every description form a part of the Regular Course. Unusual facilities, with an excellent apparatus, will be furnished for the pursuit of Philosophical and Chemical studies.

Madame M. J. GALLWAY, Superior. se13-a830-1mo No. 331 Wabash avenue, near 12th st.

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 4TH year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1858. Entrance No. 36 Edina Place. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE. T. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal. Address box 3596. au1-ly-a386

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL. — THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, September 13th, 1858. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 112 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers. se9

F. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies—109 and 112 Cass street, Chicago Ill.—will re-open on the 20th of September next.

TERMS, FRENCH INCLUDED:

Collegiate Department, per term	$25.00
Intermediate "	15.00
Primary "	12.00

For particulars and references, see circular to be obtained at the Institution, or at Mr. Geo. A. Garnes' Book Store, 134 Lake street, Chicago. au16-a481-3m

Garden City Institute.

NO. 20 HARRISON-ST.,—NEAR STATE.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, September 6th. Tuition varies from $6 00 to $12 00. The Female Department is separate, and the number of pupils in this department limited to twenty-five.

For further particulars apply at the school rooms from 8 to 9 A. M., to H. O. SNOW, Principal. se8a466

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 275 HURON street, North Side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school year of this Institution will begin on Monday, Sept. 6th, 1858. The Female Department is entirely distinct from the male, having different school hours, separate recitations, recess, &c. For further particulars see circulars at Keen's and Cook's bookstores, or apply after Sept. 1st, at the schoolroom, to O. T. SNOW, Principal. au31-ly-a451

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL, 63...........EDINA PLACE.............63

The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of the MISSES STEVENS, will commence on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. au11-ly-429

Copartnerships, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the style of

RUBY, INGERSOLL & CO.,

Has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. J. RUBY, G. M. INGERSOLL, R. CLARK.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old Stand. R. CLARK, G. M. INGERSOLL. se25a543-1w

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween Bryant & Watts, as Bankers and Exchange Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties are authorized to settle the business of the late firm. J. M. BRYANT, R. A. WATTS. se8a767-1m

DISSOLUTION. — THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between F. B. Stacy and E. F. Thomas, under the firm name of Stacy & Thomas, expired by limitation on the first day of January, 1858. Either of the subscribers will sign the name of the firm only in liquidation until further notice. F. B. STACY, E. F. THOMAS. se24a9-30d

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF HOWE, ECKLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be closed by ECKLEY, MORSE & CO., at their office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building. Chicago, Aug. 11, 1858.

Copartnership Notice.

ECKLEY, MORSE & CO.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership for a Produce Commission business under the above style.

Office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

GEO. R. ECKLEY, ALBERT MORSE, GEO. A. MORSE, O. H. LOOMIS.

Chicago, August 11, 1858.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad GRAIN ELEVATORS.

THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partners in the above establishment, will continue the business in his own name. He hopes, by giving his undivided attention to all matters connected with the business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. SAM'L HOWE. au13a442-3m

Sewing Machines.

$25 SEWING MACHINE.

Raymond's Latest Improved

Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST. Will Sew and Hem, Tuck and Fell, Gather and Embroider with perfection, and will sew every kind of Goods, even Leather. And especially adapted for FAMILY USE.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to use it successfully.

Complete printed directions will be sent with every machine. All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage stamp, will receive prompt answers with a sample of sewing.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address EDWIN CLARK, Box 3258, Chicago, Illinois, who can always be found at the Daguerrean Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Lake, No. 96 Lake st., on the third floor.

We have a great number of references but will give only the names of a few, who are among the first families in the city.

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago having lately purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Patent Sewing Machines, and used it successfully on different kinds of goods, in our families' service, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

E. F. Wiggins,	Mrs. Watson V. Coe,
Mrs. J. F. Cook,	Mrs. Levi B. Taft,
Mrs. D. F. Groves,	Mrs. E. S. Gurney,
Mrs. A. A. Barrows,	Mrs. M. D. Downs,
Mrs. N. Sturtevant,	Mrs. M. Buck,
Mrs. Frederick Richards,	

se27-lyd&w-a569

Raymond's Latest Improved

Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many advantages over all cheap machines, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be most happy to show all who are in want of Sewing Machines. It works with 2 threads, making the double-lock stitch, and when the stitches are cut it is not "almost," but altogether impossible to drop stitches or break needles.

All are invited to call and see for themselves at 106 Lake street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent.

N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country. au3-ly-a355

QUAKER CITY. DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT STITCH.

$20 SEWING MACHINE

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This takes the same

TWO THREAD

Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will

Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut.

The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to get out of order. Works as rapidly, makes as firm and handsome a stitch as the most expensive Machines. Sews from two common spools, does coarse and fine work perfectly, by simply changing the needle and thread.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.

They make little noise and run more easily than most Machines.

ONE LADY

With a Sewing Machine is equal in efficiency to from

Eight to Twelve

Seamstresses by hand. Every family and any one making Sewing a business should own one. This is the

Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.

Except one, sold in the world for less than $100. We invite all who wish a Machine to do any kind of work done by machinery, to examine ours. Samples of work sent by mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons who never saw them, and are used successfully after a few hours' practice. Full printed instructions given. Enterprising men, with a few hundred dollars to purchase stock, may now secure lucrative exclusive agencies in any of the better towns of this State or Missouri. None others need apply. Call at

Chas. E. Wiswall's Shoe Store, 133 Lake St.,

near Clark. Address L. CORNELL, [...] Box 3,980 Chicago, Ill.

TO BRASS BANDS.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE ALLEN Manufacturing Co., of Boston, Mass., Makers of Rotary-valve Musical Instruments of every description.

ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED

to give satisfaction, and sold at manufacturers prices in Boston, without adding cost of transportation.

PRICE LIST.

	Brass.	German Silver.
Ab, Eb, C & Bb Cornets, 3 Rotary Valves,	$40 00	$50 00
Bb and F Trumpets " "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ab Tenors " "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eb " "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bb Baritone " "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bb and Ab Basso " "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bb and F Contra Basso " "	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Horns " "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ab Eb C and Bb Cornets, pure silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. do. Gold	from $1,000 00 to 1,500 00	

Ornamental Engraving from $3 to $25 Extra.

We also keep on hand instruments of other kinds of French and German manufacture, with piston valves, which we are prepared to furnish to Bands as low as they can be had elsewhere. A liberal discount will be made to bands. Terms cash on delivery.

HIGGINS BROS., Music Dealers, [...] 45 Lake street.

NO. 48 STATE STREET.

BUTLER & HUNT HAVE NOW ON hand the following sizes of print:

[sizes illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS, a large stock of WRAPPING PAPER of different sizes, 500 reams Manilla do., 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery, 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated NEWS AND BOOK INK. All of which will be sold for Cash, at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for Rags. [...]

CISTERNS WELLS AND PUMPS.—THE UNdersigned is prepared to manufacture Cisterns for Rainwater, Tanks for Gas Meters [...] and Hydraulic Rams and other Pumps at [...] Post Office Box No. [...] E. SMALLEY

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly

BY

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Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.

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Consolidated Circulation larger than all the rest of the Daily Papers in the State of Illinois, combined, printed in the English language.

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Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year	$8.00
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Daily, to Mail Subscribers, 6 months	4.00
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Weekly, single subscribers	2.00
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And one free copy to getter up of club of twenty.

There will be no deviation from these rates.

Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Illinois.

Personal and Political.

Almost every paper we take up has something about the movements of one William Walker, sometimes called "the gray-eyed man of destiny." Now it's our own opinion that it is of no more consequence where he is than was the state of Mr. Toots' feelings. He is a very notorious, but at the same time an exceedingly insignificant individual.

—A special dispatch from Washington to a New York paper—not necessarily, however, any very special authority—says Gov. Denver has given no intimation of a desire to resign his office as Governor of Kansas; but should he at any time hereafter wish to resume the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, Col. Mix will be ready to step out.

—It is stated,—we don't know upon what authority,—that by a recent decree of Pio Nono the name of Mary can no longer be given to children of Catholic parents, on pain of excommunication, His Holiness reserving it for the Virgin alone.

—Cyrus W. Field is paying the penalty of greatness. On returning to New York the other day, he found several thousand letters—making inquiries and suggestions on every imaginable subject, and some soliciting donations and begging for his autograph,—awaiting his answer. It is to be hoped that he consigned them at once to the grate.

—Ex-Senator Foote, formerly of Mississippi, but more recently of California, is now settled at Memphis, Tenn., and lately delivered himself of a Union-saving speech, in which he passed a lofty panegyric on Douglas for so nobly "fighting the battles of the South." He is the same man who once threatened to hang John P. Hale with a grape-vine.

—George Parish, a millionaire of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., is in great luck. His uncle, the Baron of Seuftenberg, in Bohemia, and Knight of several orders, has just died, leaving him heir to his title and vast possessions. Mr. Parish is now in Bohemia making all the arrangements necessary in connection with his succession.

—Gov. Wise, of Virginia, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the National Horse Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia, from the 5th to the 8th of October next.

—Dr. Lees has reiterated his charges against Mr. Gough, at a public meeting at Liverpool. He said he was willing to go into court on the simple question whether Gough was drunk or not at the time when he charged him with it.

—The figure head of the Advance, which was brought home by Dr. Kane after he had been compelled to abandon the vessel in the ice of the Arctic regions, has been presented by his relatives to the Masonic lodge in New York named the Kane Lodge, and is now exhibited at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, Astor place.

—The Rev. J. B. Admire, a clergyman of New Albany, Indiana, was severely caned in that city last Tuesday, by Mr. W. B. Green. The provocation was, reports that the minister had been too intimate with Mr. Green's daughter, who was a member of the reverend gentleman's flock.

—Mr. Hume, the spiritual rapper, lately gave an exhibition of his powers before the Czar at St. Petersburg, and the Czarina was so delighted that she gave him a $600 diamond ring. He was offered $600 a night at St. Petersburg to display his powers, but refused, having promised the relatives of his Russian wife that he would abandon the spirits.

—Seth Smith, of Chatham Four Corners, New York, a man 84 years of age, recently gave an entertainment to fourteen of his friends and associates. The oldest of the party was 93, the youngest 75, and the aggregate of their ages amounted to 1,081 years.

—Mr. James Dennington, an old inhabitant of Clerkenwell, London, England, who died on the 18th ult., left various bequests to charitable objects, amongst which was one of fifty pounds "to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe for the abolition of slavery."

Embarkation of the Captured Negroes. Highly Interesting Particulars.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22, 1858.

The Niagara sailed yesterday for Liberia with her cargo of Africans. She arrived here on Saturday afternoon, after standing head on through a terrible storm. The following day (Sunday) was spent by the United States Marshal and Mr. Rainey in getting the negroes on board the frigate, which lay eighteen miles down the bay. It took six hours to embark them, 271 in number, of which forty-five were women and girls, the males being mostly boys.

The sea ran very high. By the aid of a derrick and guy, the little steamer Gen. Clinch lying fifty feet astern, they were swung up in a coal bucket four at a time. It was a dangerous and exciting operation. The Marshal, District Attorney and Mr. Rainey embarked and disembarked in the same way.

The negroes seemed delighted to be on so large a vessel, but evidently regarded their shipment as only a new phase of the slave trade. Being hungry, having had only a little rice all day, a sailor gave one of them a beet bone, which soon aroused the whole pack, large and small, into a contest and fight. They raised a rumpus for a while. The only means of managing them is by giving them into the care of Franco, one of the slaver's crew, a Portuguese from Medeira. He cooks for and has full control of them. The District Attorney consented to let him accompany them, as there was no agent of the Colonization Society on board.

It proved a most fortunate circumstance that Mr. Rainey spoke Portuguese. Many of the negroes speak it, especially three or four who are recognized as rulers among them. Mr. Rainey can speak freely with them and with Franco, and thus they obey his directions as implicitly as if he was their chief. This happens well, both for them and for the ship, as this gentlemen's duties consist not in managing them, but in receiving them officially in Liberia from the ship and handing them over to the Colonization Society, as well as seeing the contract with that society and the laws pertaining to the whole subject fully executed.

Three hundred and six were originally landed, of these thirty-five have died. Although the miserable wretches look like walking skeletons, or rather like starved monkeys, yet they have improved greatly since their arrival here. The habit of wearing calico or flannel around the loins has imparted to them some ideas of modesty. A few have hydrocele, some dropsy, two scrotal elephantiasis, several opthalmia, and two or three dozen, diarrhoea. Two were left in the fort dead, and two more dying. They all sat huddled up like wild animals; some with their heads in their hands between their knees. God only knows how much they have suffered, and how gladly they must have welcomed death. Yet there are fiends enough in this world to enact these horrors over again a thousand times.

The frigate had no provisions for them on board, and was detained here to get them. The United States Marshal and Mr. Rainey acted nobly throughout, notwithstanding much opposition.

The yellow fever is raging with terrible violence both in this city and on Sullivan's Island.

Trouble in Utah.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes, under date of the 26th:

Advices from Utah are not very flattering, and Mr. Buchanan has serious apprehensions as to the result of the policy pursued by Governor Cumming. It is understood by the Administration that the civil officers of the Territory are divided among themselves as to the proper course to be followed. Governor Cumming, with the Secretary of State, and Forney, the Indian Agent, favors a moderate conciliatory policy, while Chief Justice Eckels and the United States Attorney wish to hold the Mormons to strict accountability in all matters whatever. The Army officers side with Judge Eckels, but at the request of Governor Cumming, Gen. Johnston has enforced the most rigid discipline, and not a soldier is permitted to approach within eighteen miles of Salt Lake City. Thus stands the dispute between the Federal officers of the Gentiles, while the Mormon Chief boasts that his people have the finest country on earth, and that Utah will be the first nation in a few years. The President is not by any means pleased with the prospect.

It is rumored that Governor McMullen will not return to Washington Territory, but will be superseded by a new appointment.

An English paper states that the Emperor Napoleon is in treaty for the purchase of the Leviathan. The price asked is £800,000, or about two-thirds of the sum believed to have been expended upon this mammoth failure.

Furniture, &c.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

(Successors to Willard, Peck & Co.)

171.........RANDOLPH-ST.........171.

Mahogany, Rosewood & Walnut,

—ALSO—

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE

In Great Variety.

WOOD SEAT AND CANE SEAT CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders, and to Furnishing Hotels, &c. se16a500-ly

Furniture! Furniture!!

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[Successors to Johnson, Clark & Thomas.]

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HAVE FOR SALE ON TIME TO SUIT Purchasers, all kinds of City and Suburban property, Farming and Wild lands. Also exchange Lands for Lands, Lands for Goods and Goods for Lands. jy17-a175-ly

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LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER AND SILVER PLATER, 115 Lake street, bet. Clark and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Locks and Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing Bank, Vault and Safe Locks. Keys of every description made to order. Bells hung, and Speaking Pipes put up in hotels or dwellings, on short notice and in the best manner. Silver Plating of every description done to order. Door Plates, Knobs, Bell Pulls, Lightning Rod Points, Glasses and Attachments, of all the latest styles and patterns, kept constantly on hand and made to order. ap13'58-ly

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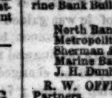

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Canada Stock Boards,

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DRESSED LUMBER.

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Saving to the Purchaser

All Loss by Breakage and Expense of Cartage

Are unsurpassed by any dealers in the city.

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Our arrangements are such as to insure at all times a full supply of the different qualities of

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Joist and Scantling of all sizes and lengths, common Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c.

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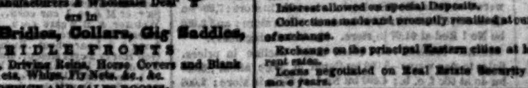

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238.........RANDOLPH-ST.........238

Over Hayden, Kay & Co's Saddlery Hardware Store. au28a550-ly

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Eastern Manufacturer's Agents.

CHASE & CO.,

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DRAKE & BROTHERS,

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Paper Hanging and House Painting in every branch done promptly and on moderate terms. se18a589-3m

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Make collections and remit to any part of the Union. Land Warrants bought, sold and located.

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CAPITAL, $500,000.

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Careful and minute Specifications, and

RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES

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FIRST DOOR NORTH OF POST OFFICE.

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Freight shipped direct between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and all Eastern and Southeastern points and Chicago.

The distance by this Line is less to the Atlantic cities than by any other Route.

Direct connections are made with Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton, via Lima, Forest, or Crestline.

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and—				
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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A new and very favorable schedule of rates for Live Stock has been recently established by this road. The unbroken and continuous line of rail, connecting the West with the East, by this route, renders it the best of all avenues for Stock to the Eastern markets. Stock can go through without changing from Chicago, to deliver Stock at Thirty-seventh street, New York, without extra charge.

RETURN PASSES GIVEN TO DROVERS.

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Depot, No. 1 Dock street, Philadelphia.
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Depot, No. 2 Astor House, and No. 1 William street, New York.
Depot, Twelfth street (West Side) and corner Dearborn and Randolph streets, Chicago.

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BOGGS & GOLDIE,

WOULD INVITE ATTENTION TO their stock of

Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Windows and Door Frames,

Which is at present large in each department and carefully made of the best seasoned material.

Their stock is replete with everything new in Mouldings, and Siding constantly on hand.

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FOREST CITY WATER CURE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THIS INSTITUTION IS DELIGHTFULLY situated on the outskirts of a beautiful forest, within the limits of the city of Cleveland, and 2½ miles from the Post Office. The building is new, of brick, and furnished in the best style. The bath rooms are supplied with pure, soft spring water. The large patronage which this establishment has received from Chicago and other western cities, is a flattering recommendation of its popularity and flourishing condition. Dr. Gross and lady, formerly of the Lake View Water Cure near Chicago, are connected with this institution.

Letters of inquiry to either of the Physicians, will receive prompt attention.

DR. O. W. STRONG, JAMES E. GROSS, M. D., MRS. DR. J. E. GROSS.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 20 South Water street, Chicago, Ills.

We have in store the following papers, which we offer to the

City and Country Trade at Eastern Prices,

Adding transportation, and lower than can be bought at any House west of New York.

250 Reams White Flat Cap.	
100 do. Blue Flat Cap.	
10,000 Sheets Colored Card Board.	
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EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

In Sums of £1 to £1000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND COLLATERAL SECURITIES.

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LULL & MAYER, 122 and 124 Randolph street, se15-1m-a566

KEROSENE OILS, NOT EXPLOSIVE

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KEROSENE LAMPS.

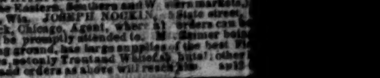
8,000 LAMPS

OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.

Just received direct from the manufactory, and for sale at the Kerosene Oil and Lamp Depot, 54 Randolph street. Garrett Block. C. S. MASTEN & CO.

COAL AND WOOD.

ISAAC COALE, AT THE OLD STAND. Corner of Clark and Adams streets, offers for sale Wood of all kinds, Sawed and Split and delivered. Also, Erie, Lackawanna, Ormsby, Blossburg, and Pennsylvania Coals, Briar Hill, Massillon, and other Ohio Coals, Cannel Coal, Coke, and other Illinois Coals. Orders promptly filled and Coal carefully screened. ISAAC COALE, corner Adams [...]



L. KEIM & [...] TROUT [...]

WHOLESALE DEALE[RS] WHITEFISH, fresh and salt [...] sale to the Eastern markets [...] JOSEPH NOCKIN, [...] Block, Chicago, Agent, where all [...] will be promptly attended to. [...] the fishing ground, we would respectfully [...] Also, Fish and orders as above will receive [...] the Lakes, notonly Trout and Whitefish [...]

Chicago Barrel Manufacturing Co.

SOUTH CLARK, NEAR NORTH-ST.

ARE PREPARED TO CONTRACT W[ITH] Millers for a regular supply of Barrels, of a [...] quality, at moderate prices. Also keep on hand a supply [...] Barrels to fill orders. [...] O. Drawer 3574. [...]

TEAS.—300 PACKAGES OF TEAS [...] all kinds for sale low at 161 South Water street. [...] WM. LITTLE & CO.

CHEESE.—200 BXS NEW W. R. CHE[ESE] and 100 bxs Hamburg Cheese, for sale at 161 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

1,500 HLF CHESTS YOUNG [HYSON] [...] REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BAGS LAGUAYRA AND JA[VA] [...] REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 BBLS NEW YORK SY[RUP] [...] REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

TURKEY [...] CANARY [...]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Cable Doubtful but Hopeful—Schamyl Defeated by the Russians—Sharp Justice on Leading Mussulman Fanatics, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool at three P. M. on the 18th, arrived at five o'clock.

The Alps, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th.

The Ariel, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the night of the 17th.

The Canada, from Boston and Halifax, was off Liverpool on the 17th, and would arrive at five P. M.

The screw steamship Harmonia, which left Hamburg on the 10th for Southampton and New York, exploded her magazine on the first day out, and put back to Hamburg. Five passengers were wounded. She had 293 passengers on board, and would sail again on the 19th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Times* publishes a long letter from a correspondent at Valentia in regard to the difficulty on the Atlantic cable. The view is rather a discouraging one, but it is nevertheless stated by Mr. Henly who has been for some days making experiments on the cable is sanguine of making the line again serviceable by the use of his powerful magnetic electric machines which are now on their way from London. Mr. Lundy, one of the assistants has come to Newfoundland to ascertain the condition of the wire at Trinity Bay and to arrange a day on which a certain known code of signals are to be sent at concerted times from both ends and to endeavor thus to re-establish intelligible communication.

The *Times* of the 17th says the shares had declined to between 420 and 460 pounds. It appears the recent experiment induced the belief that the fracture or fractures, for it is thought that there may be two, will be found at a distance of between 200 and 300 miles from the shore. For about 230 or 240 miles the depth is only 410 fathoms, and within that range the mischief could easily be repaired; but a sudden descent then occurs to 1,518 fathoms, where it is extremely doubtful if anything could be done. The probability seems that it is at this abrupt point where the damage has been sustained.

Mr. Whitehouse, the late electrician of the Company, writes another letter to the *Times* on the subject of his dismissal, in which he charges the managers with incompetency, and demands a full investigation by the share-holders of the grounds on which he was dismissed.

On the 17th the shares fell to 320@360 pounds.

Mr. J. W. Brett claims the origination of the Atlantic Telegraph project in 1845.

The acceptances of Messrs. Ascali, Harterig & Co., of Manchester, had been dishonored.

Wm. Leir, the principal editor of the London *News* is dead.

The Doncaster St. Ledger was won by Mr. Merris' Sunbeam. Lord Derby's horse, Toxopholite coming in 4th.

FRANCE.—It was rumored that Marshal Canrobert was to marry the Duchess of Sotomayer.

Prince Napoleon's journey to Algeria was postponed with a view to the settlement of all the questions pending in relation to the organization of that country.

A treaty is said to have been made with the King of Korea, a vassal of China, for the establishment of a French commercial settlement there.

The attack upon the Emperor of Ava had been ordered. He having refused to yield to the demands of France.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant. Three's closed at 73f 35 centimes.

ITALY.—The cession of the port of Villa, France, to Russia, merely conveys privileges similar to those enjoyed by America at Spezzia, viz:—A depot for coal and naval stores and a repairing station.

SPAIN.—The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved and a new house convoked to meet on the 1st of December.

Some disturbances took place at Pinta on the occasion of a religious *fete*, and the *Espana* ascribes them to Protestant agents.

PRUSSIA.—It was reported at Berlin that the Chambers would be convoked in a few days, and the Regency of the Prince of Prussia declared. That done there would be a dissolution and general elections. There was no hope of the King's restoration to health.

PORTUGAL.—The vintages will be the most abundant of the last five years.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg letter says, a financial plan has been submitted to the Emperor, destined to furnish the capital for the emancipation of serfs, according to a bank of issue would be established with a capital equal to the indemnity to be paid to the proprietors. The notes ultimately to be withdrawn from circulation by means of a sinking fund. There is every chance of its adoption with some modifications.

The grain crops in the Russian territory of the Black sea had been destroyed by locusts and hot winds.

The Emperor wishes the Grand Duke Michael to become Governor of Goiond, in room of Prince Gortschakoff who desires to retire.

TURKEY.—The excitement among the Mussulmen was daily increasing. The purchase of weapons is said to be enormous.

An insurrection in Persia had been suppressed.

EGYPT.—A case of the plague is said to have occurred at Alexandria, although some physicians denied that it was that disease.

It is said that Omer Pasha had by his energy intimidated the fanatical Mussulmen. Several Ulemas had been banished, and several Pashas had been set to the galleys for peculation.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The mails had reached London, but the full details add nothing of importance to the telegraphic dispatches.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

London, Sept. 18—12 M.—The St. Petersburg journals of the 10th announce what they call a decisive defeat of Schmyl in the Caucasus.

According to them on the 2d ult., a large detachment of his forces attacked a Russian column, whereupon Schmyl resolved to make a division in this movement. The Russian General moved in such a way as to entice him forward, and then dividing his force into two columns, he attacked him right and left, and at last routed him, besides capturing 84 horses, 424 muskets, 280 swords, 445 pistols, and 14 tents—one of the latter Schamyl's own. It was on the 11th ult. that this engagement took place, and it is said that the Russian loss was only 14 killed and 16 wounded.

A Vienna dispatch announces the death, by typhus fever, of the Arch Duchess Margaret, daughter of the King of Saxony, and wife of the Arch Duke Charles, brother of the Emperor of Austria.

Consols closed steady; 97¼@97⅜ for money, and 97⅜@97½ for account.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—3 P. M.—The Royal Mail Steamship Canada has just arrived off this port.

Additional Names of of the Rescued from the Burnt Steamer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamship *Prince Albert* arrived this morning from Galway, via Galway.

In addition to some 260 passengers, she brings twelve of the survivors of the ill-fated steamer *Austria*, whose names have already been published.

A full list of the persons saved by the *Maurice* is furnished, but there are no additional names to those telegraphed from Halifax.

The following is a correct list of the saved by the *Maurice*:

Charles Brew of England, Jean Palacrusen of New York, Philip Perry of New Jersey, H. Rander, S. Peterson and C. Hogginst of Sweden, C. V. J. Rossini of Virginia, Alfred Vessing of Philadelphia, J. B. Glanbenskied of New York, F. Townsend of California, and John F. Cox of Boston.

The above except Brew and Cox, came in the *Prince Albert* from Halifax New York.

The following remained on the *Maurice*:—Shohn, first officer; B. Hartmann, 2d officer; J. Burnett, 3d officer; C. Necharies, boatswain's mate; C. Platt, quarter; L. Surgensen, sailor; Richter, a boy; Friebald, Stewart and Pall, engineer's assistants.

Passengers—Maria Frederich, Rosalia Staig, Betty Erges, B. Rosendann, Charles Darfield, B. Cohn, William Folker of Bamlander, Jacob Rill, Franz Fritz, Ernest Tassy, Dr. Sheck, Wm Becker, S. Wepher of Ellenville, New-York, C. Smoke of Chicago, Leopold Thiller, G. Siebiman of Cincinnati, F. Pletke, G. Rotterson, Frederick Stabner, Ferdinand Stabner, H. Osbar, C. Becker, A. Lars, A. Sichs, C. Buchholz, S. Hess, H. Haase, Peter Wagner, Wolf Millslow, Levi Boch, S. Tallach, Philip Mullen, Ernst Witte, A. Bernsild, E. Wunschmann, Freidliff Wagner, James Smith Murray of Alexandria, Va., Franz Mesade, Theo. Eisfeld, and Lyon Wacf, all of New York.

The New Odd-Fellows' Hall at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28.—The Odd-Fellows' Hall was dedicated to-day with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. Several prominent members of the order from abroad, among others General Simon Cameron and the venerable P. G. Wildey, officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Grand Encampment, were present. The members marched in procession through the principal streets, numbering about 1,500. After the procession, they assembled in the National Theatre, when the dedication address was delivered by Hon. W. F. Johnson.

Ocean Steamers Due.

New York, September 29.—The next Cunard steamer to arrive at this port is probably the America. The Arabia, which was advertised to leave Liverpool on the 18th, has probably gone into dock there in consequence of her collision with the Europa. The America is hardly due here before Friday.

The steamship Persia sailed to-day for Liverpool, with 170 passengers and $650,000 in specie.

Minister to Paraguay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Judge Bowlin, special Minister to Paraguay, will receive his instructions to-morrow, and proceed to New York, where he will embark in the Sabine, which will probably leave on Monday.

Dispatches from our Minister resident at Panama, state that President Lopez is making extensive preparations to receive our Paraguay squadron.

Telegraphic Patents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Patents have been issued to Owen G. Warren and Samuel Samuels, both of New York, each for an improvement in the method of laying Sub-marine Atlantic Telegraph Cables.

The patent has been reissued for House's improvement of a Magnetic Printing Telegraph.

Trial of a Dentist on a Charge of Rape.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—The trial of Dr. Webster, dentist, on a charge of committing a rape on a patient under the influence of chloroform, took place yesterday. A verdict of not guilty on the capital charge, but guilty of an attempt, was rendered. A new trial was moved.

Yellow Fever at Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 28.—The deaths in this city for the week ending Monday, were 35, of which 2 were from yellow fever. The deaths [illegible] of which 2 were from fever.

The Ocean Telegraph.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.—The following dispatch has been received by the Honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in this city:

OCEAN STATION, Trinity Bay, Sept. 27.
To Peter Cooper, Esq., for the Directors, New York—Nothing was done yesterday with Valentia. The electrical indications continue without change since my dispatch of Saturday.
(Signed,) DE SAUTY.

The following dispatch was received to-day:
TRINITY BAY, Sept. 29.—To Peter Cooper, for the Directors, New York:
"There were no signals received from Valentia yesterday. The electrical indications remain the same as before noted. [Signed] DE SAUTY."

Firemen's Parade at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—The fire parade to-day passed off with brilliant success. The following Engine Co.'s were in the procession to-day:

Lexington Engine, No. 7, with 60 men; Chatham Engine 15, with 60 men; Union Engine 18, with 64 men; Hook and Ladder, No. 4, with 60 men; Pacific Engine 28, with 71 men; Adriatic Engine 31, with 74 men; Columbus Engine Co. 35, with 50 men; Mutual Engine, No. 51, with 45 men.

Adriatic Co. has a splendid body of men, and it is thought will be a hard competitor for the prize to morrow. The following Brooklyn Co.'s are present:

Washington Engine, No. 1, with 55 men; Marion Hose, 28 men; Franklin Engine, N. 3, with 75 men; U. S. Engine, No. 4, with 55 men; Union Engine 5, with 75 men.

Engine No. 6, of Detroit, has a very fine Co., add a new Engine. Washington Engine 5, of Buffalo, is also a splendid Co., and will prove dangerous on to-morrow's contest. Both have some fifty men on hand. There are forty-eight foreign Co.'s present, and from five to ten more to come.

Slave Excitement—Forcible Abduction.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—The colored people of Chatham, U. W., on Monday, forcibly seized and took from a train of cars that was passing through from the east, on the Great Western Railroad, a slave boy who was traveling in company with his master. The boy was unwilling to go with them, but they compelled him to accompany them.

The master was W. R. Merwin of St. Louis, who left in the train without his boy slave. The excitement among the colored people was at the highest pitch, and pistols were freely exhibited. There were some three or four hundred negroes on the spot.

A Disputed Honor.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Tal. P. Shaffner occupies nearly a column of this morning's papers to prove that he gave Cyrus W. Field the first idea of the Atlantic Telegraph. He reviews his connection with the various telegraphic enterprises for the past ten years, and particularly refers to his connection with the Newfoundland line, to substantiate his claim of originality. The article is written in Shaffner's usual style, and concludes with the stereotyped doubt of the Ocean Cable.

Military Movements.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Sept. 24.—Colonel Sumner arrived from the Cheyenne expedition this evening. He proceeds to St. Louis to assume the command of the Department of the West.

Four companies of Colonel Sumner's regiment will arrive in a day or two and take post at this fort.

Flouring Mill Destroyed.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29.—The extensive flouring mill of Mr. Magruder, near this city, was burned yesterday. Loss $25,000; insured in this city and New York.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1858.

MONEY.—Eastern Exchange steady at 1 per cent. prem. Currency in fair supply. Gold in demand at 1@1¼ per cent. premium. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday contains the following:

We learn from St. Louis that the specie basis has been virtually abandoned in that city, and that all business is now transacted upon the currency basis, as in this city and Louisville. The quotation for bills, exchange and produce, will hereafter be understood accordingly. Notes of St. Louis city banks, will command a premium in that market, being of equal value with gold.

COMMERCIAL.—The Breadstuffs markets were generally quiet to-day. The Flour market, under depressing advices from the East, was dull, and holders were easier. About 600 brls are reported sold at $4.25@4.40 for shipping brands of Spring Extra; $3.75 for Superfine, and $5.25@5.50 for White Winter.

The Wheat market was not as active to-day. Winter qualities were not as firmly held, but sellers on 'Change did not submit to a decline. About 35,000 bu were sold at $1.15@1.16 for White in store; $1.07½@1.08 in store for No. 1 Red, and 98c for No. 2 Red. Spring Wheat was in active demand and an advance of ½c was gained in some instances on 'Change. In the afternoon, however, the steamer's news reported a decline and the market fell ½@1c. About 42,000 bu changed hands at 88@90c for No. 1 Spring in store; 74@75½c for No. 2 in store, and 58@58½c for Rejected in store—the market closing heavy and dull.

The Corn market was dull to-day. The sales amount to about 30,000 bu, at 59¾@60c afloat for Canal; 57¼ for No. 1 in store; and 55@55½c for No. 2 in store.

Oats continue dull, and tend downward. Rye is in good request at 55@60c. Barley quiet at 35@45c for No. 2, and 74@75c for No. 1. Highwines steady at 20½c.

Freights have advanced to-day; There is an active demand for vessels for Oswego—7½@8c being paid for wheat to that port. Buffalo freights, however, are very scarce.

The Albany *Statesman* of the 27th, reports the barley market as follows:

Barley market is in a somewhat excited condition; the high rates at which barley is held in New York, 100c having been paid on Saturday for 3,700 bu to arrive, and at the West stimulated the views of holders, and 100c was asked for the samples of cargoes afloat or to arrive; the only sales reported are 400 bush. Cayuga at 93c, and 1,000 do Canada East 97½c; two loads State barley are reported sold to arrive on p. t., and negotiations for other cargoes were a-foot at the close. Letters from Geneva report Philadelphia maltsters in market there; offering 100c per bu—and that figure is asked in Onondaga county, while in Canandaigua the asking rate is 101c.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday says:

The provision market continues dull and spiritless; there seems to be little or no demand, but there is not much disposition to press sales; the market, however, is stagnant, and it is difficult to give uniform quotations. Whisky declined to 19½c, with sales of 800 brls; there seemed to be a fair demand at the close, at the decline. No change in grain; the demand is quite moderate for wheat.

A Canadian exchange contains the following:

We learn that on the north shore of Lake Erie, from Port Stanley west the oat crop is a most complete failure from the late drought, and the potato is very much injured from the same cause.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *News*, of the 24th, thus speaks of the corn crop:

The corn crop throughout Middle Tennessee is very large—there are here and there exceptions to this remark; but as a general thing the corn crop was never better. Our farming friends upon the whole have no cause for despondency.

SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT FOR THE PAST FOUR WEEKS.

The following table, prepared by S. Catlin, Superintendent of the Board of Trade, shows the amount of the amount of the various qualities of wheat shipped during the four weeks ending Sept. 28, 1858:

Wheat shipped, bu	850,905
Of this, the warehouses reported shipments to the Board of Trade as follows:	
Bu No 1 White winter	51,018
Bu No 1 red do	229,480
Bu No 2 do do	146,981
Bu No 1 Spring	51,708
Bu No 2 do	228,083
Bu Rejected	[illegible]
	793,465
Shipped not reported	53,440
During the corresponding four weeks in 1857 there was shipped—	
Bu wheat	2,272,317
Excess of shipments in 1857	1,421,352

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

FREIGHTS—Good inquiry for Oswego vessels; but Buffalo freights are scarce. The schr Athenian was chartered to-day at 7½c for wheat to Oswego, and the schrs Tartan, Exchange and Return at 8c for wheat to the same port.

FLOUR—Dull and tendency downward. Sales to-day were—300 bbls "United States" Extra on p. t.; 100 bbls "Kewanee" Extra at $4.40; 100 bbls "Wauconda" and "Bridge City" Extra at $4.25; 65 bbls "Davenport City" Sup. at $3.75; 84 bbls "Roscoe City" Extra at $5; 60 bbls "Towanda" White Winter at $5.25—all delivered.

WHEAT—Winter—Market quiet. Sales to-day were:—3,000 bu White at $1.16 in store; 700 bu do at $1.15 in store; 2,000 bu No 1 Red at $1.07 in store; 3,000 bu do at $1.07½ in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.07¾ in store; 1,000 bu do at $1.07½ in store; 17,000 bu do in lots at $1.08 in store; 4 600 bu No 2 Red in lots at 98c in store—Market closing weak. SPRING—Active and prices a shade firmer. Sales to-day were:—1,000 bu No 1 at 88c in store; 1 500 bu do at 90c in store; 24,000 bu No in lots at 75c in store; 5,000 bu do at 75½c in store; 2,000 bu Rejected at 58½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 58c in store; 1,000 bu Canal at 77c afloat.

In the afternoon the market declined ½@1c. Sales were:—8,000 bu No 2 Spring in lots at 75c in store; 7,000 bu do at 74¾c in store; 3,000 bu do at 74c in store; and 3,000 bu No 1 Red at $1.07 in store. Market closing heavy.

CORN—Market very quiet, slight decline in prices. Sales to-day were:—5,000 bu Canal at 59¾c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 60c f. o. b.; 4,000 bu No 1 at 57¼c in store; 3,000 bu No 2 at 55c in store; 2,000 bu do at 55½c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 53c in store—closing dull.

OATS—Lower. Sales to-day were:—300 bu (old receipts) at 40c in store; 800 bu in bags at 46c on track.

RYE—700 bu at 60c in store.

BARLEY—700 bu No. 1 at 75c delivered at distillery; 700 bu No 2 at 45c in store.

HIGHWINES—300 bbls at 20½c.

ALCOHOL—[illegible] ₩ gal.

SEEDS—Timothy in good demand. Sales to-day were:—300 bu at $1.35; 200 bu at $1.40; $1.00 bu at $1.45—delivered.

MESS PORK—None in market.

MESS BEEF—Nominal at $9@10.

LARD—10@10½c. Stock very light.

TALLOW—9½@10c.

HIDES—Green Salted, 7½@8c.

PELTS—September, 30@60c.

BUTTER—Choice, scarce and in demand, at 14@15c: Common dull at 8@10c.

EGGS—Fresh in good request at 11@12c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.75 per dozen; Turkeys 8c per lb.

POTATOES—40@50c ₩ bu according to quality.

APPLES—Green in good supply at $1.50@2 ₩ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—$4.50@7.50 ₩ bbl of three bushels.

BEANS—75@90c ₩ bushel.

ONIONS—50@60c according to quality.

Movements of Breadstuffs—Sept. 28.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILWAYS.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bar. bu.	Cat. No.	H'gs No.
By G. & C. U. R R	109	1,431	17,883	...	...	...	...
By Gal. C. RR.	450	29,888	3,289	1,410	1,440	98	...
By Rock I. RR	685	5,680	350	700	...	20	...
By Ill Central	222	12,210	3,838	...	...	74	320
By C. B. & Q.	300	6,380	6,286	...	975	665	1880
By P.F.W.&C.	115	1,326	135	1,312	25	...	...
By C. A. & S. L.	...	10,020	2,000	300	...	180	300
Total	1,983	60,484	37,799	3,722	2,940	972	1880

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—SEPT. 27.

To Buffalo	6,860	27,149	30,800
To Oswego	...	73,800	...
To Ogdensburg	...	...	...
To Collingwood	...	...	...
To Canada	...	14,218	...
To other ports	...	...	...
Total	6,860	115,164	30,800

Specification of Grain Shipped, Sept. 28.

Prop. Fountain City	7,418 bu No 1 white w wht	
Bark Morris	16,880 bu no 1 corn.	
Brig Bay City	16,800 bu no 1 corn.	
" Mayflower	9,001 bu no 2 spring wheat.	
" [illegible]	18,217 bu no 2 spring wheat.	
Schr Dispatch	5,993 bu no 2 spring wheat	
" St. Paul	9,000 bu no 2 corn.	
" Eagle Wing	9,239 bu no 2 spring wheat	
" Carrington	5,748 bu no 1 red win. wht.	
" Dane	16,118 bu no 2 spring wheat.	
" A B Hart	7,999 bu no 1 corn.	
" Collingwood	28,173 bu no 1 corn.	
" [illegible]	5,887 bu no 1 red win. wht.	
" Cornelia	11,069 bu no 1 corn.	
" Mary M Scott	11,089 bu no 1 corn.	
Canal Boat Tide	1,324 bu no 1 red win. wht.	
" "	1,180 bu no 1 spring wheat.	
" " Powhattan	2,420 bu no 2 spring wheat.	
" " Norton	440 bu no 1 red win wht.	
" "	2,000 bu no 2 spring wheat.	

Foreign Markets.

PER ARABIA.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.

BREADSTUFFS—Generally quiet and prices nominal. Flour dull, and Bigland says 6d lower. Western 20@21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21@22s; Ohio 23s@25s. Wheat dull. Holders offering inferior at lower rates. Red Western 5s6d@6s4d; white Western 6s6d@8s4d; Southern 7s@7s6d. Corn quiet; 30s for white 34s for yellow.

PROVISIONS—Generally rather easier with more doing. Beef more active at 2s@3s6s. Pork in improved demand but easier rates. Lard quiet and firm at 60s@63s. Bacon—retail demand very freely supplied at rather cheaper rates. Tallow easier.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Consols 97¼@97⅜ for money and 97⅜@97½ for account. Money unchanged.

Profits of the Bank of England for the six months ending Aug. 31st were £2,028,790. A dividend of 4½ ₩ cent for the half year was declared.

Consols closed nearly at 1 P. M. of the 18th at 97¼@97⅜ for money and 97⅜@97½ for account.

Money continued abundant at 2½@3 ₩ cent ₩ annum.

The specie in the Bank of England increased £559,000.

American Securities—There had been some business in Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cents. Sales of the new 5 ₩ cents U. S. government bonds at 95. In railways generally a limited business, chiefly confined to Ill. Central Railroad bonds and shares.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Iron quiet at £6.5s for bars, £6.5s@£6.10s for rails.

Sugars firm. Coffee firm. Tea firm.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

FLOUR—Market dull and 5c lower. Sales, 9,400 bbls, at $3.75@4 50 for unsound; $4.30@4.50 for super State, small parcels at $4.35@4.45, and $4.15@4.30 for super Western; $4.50@4.75 for common to medium extra Western; market closing dull. Canada dull; sales of 400 bbls, at $4.75@6.75 for super and extra. Southern dull; sales of 1,000 bbls at $4.75@5.25 for mixed to good; $4.25@4.10 for common to choice extra. Rye flour, $3.25@4.10.

WHEAT—Buoyant but very quiet. There is a good speculative demand for Western and Southern account, but business much restricted by the advance prices insisted upon by holders. Prime winter red Western held at $1.20, with buyers at $1.13 [illegible]; Milwaukee Club, $1.02@1.05 [illegible] for new Milwaukee Club; $1 07 for white Canadian. Rye firmer; sales of 4,500 bu at 80½@81c. Barley better; sales 17,000 bu at $1.10@1.12. Corn steady; sales of 5,700 bu at 79@73c for mixed Western, including 24,000 bu for export at the latter price; 80¾c for white Western; 78@80c for small parcels Western yellow. Oats quiet, at 40@42c for State, and 50@53c for Western.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls at 21c, in addition to the sales reported yesterday. There were 1,500 bbls disposed of at 23c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; sales 300 bbls, at $16.90@$17 for Mess, and $14.90@$15 for Prime. Beef dull and irregular; 100 bbls sold at $14@14.25 for repacked and $15@15.50 for extra Chicago Mess. Beef Hams firm; sales of 250 bbls at $14. Nothing doing in Prime Mess Beef. Cut Meats dull and drooping; sales of small parcels at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders, and 8¾@9c for hams. Lard dull; sales 250 bbls at 10¾@11c for City new, and 11@11¼c for good to prime Western. In Butter a moderate business was done, at 12@16c for Ohio, and 15@21c for State. Cheese is selling at 5@7½c.

STOCKS—At the Second Board lower. Missouri 6s, 84¾; Illinois Central bonds, 92; do free land bonds, 90; La Crosse & Mil land grant bonds, 25⅞; Mich. So. sinking fund bonds, 70; Pacific Mail S. S. Co., 106; Erie, 17½; Panama, 117⅞; N. Y. Central, 80⅝, closing at 80, six; Reading, 47¾; Cleveland & Toledo 33¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 65⅞; Milwaukee & Miss., 16, b30; LaCrosse & Mil 4; Mich. Central, 53⅞; C & Pittsburg, 7¾.

New York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] [WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

Beef cattle active, at an advance of ¼c; quality much better. Receipts, 3,560. Quotations, 6¾@7c for inferior, 8¼c for medium, and 9¼c for premium cattle. Sheep and Lambs dull, at a decline of 25c ₩ head. Receipts, 2,500. Quotations $2@$5.00 for ordinary to prime. Swine active, at advanced prices. Receipts, 5,500. Quotations 5¼c for extra corn fed, and 5@5¼c for distillery.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Sept. 29.

FLOUR—Market dull to-day. Demand limited, and only for local trade. Sales of 1,200 bbls, at $3.37½@5.62½ for good to choice extra Ind, Mich, Ohio and Canadian; $5.75@5.87½ for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and market easier; sales 26,000 bu, at $1.11 for red Ohio, $1.12 for good to choice Milwaukee club, $1.12½@1.15 for white Ind, $1.18 for white Mich, $1.25@1.28 for white Canadian. Corn dull and market steady; sales 15,000 bu, at 64@65c. Rye nominal at 65c. Oats not inquired for.

WHISKY—Dull at 21c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—40c for flour, 11c for wheat, and 10c for corn to New York.

RECEIPTS for last 24 hours—Flour, 14,480 bbls; wheat, 86,000 bush; corn, 53,393 bush; barley, 2,712 bush; oats, 288 bus.

SHIPMENTS by Canal—Flour, 4,451 bbls; wheat, 37,448 bu; corn, 22,100 bu; barley, 2,766 bu.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Sept. 29.

FLOUR—Steady; sales 400 bbls at $5.65 for extra Canadian; $6.25@6.40 for double extra western.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand; at 120½c for white Indiana; 128c for white Canadian; 113c for prime Canadian club. Corn dull; sales 2,500 bu choice Illinois at 78c. Oats in demand; sales 6,000 bu Canadian at 45½c. Rye dull; sales 3,000 bu Canadian at 68c afloat.

CANAL FREIGHTS—[illegible]

LAKE IMPORTS—For the last twenty-four hours:—55,000 bu wheat; 36,000 bu barley; 38,4.0 bus corn; 3,0.0 bus oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—4,900 bbls flour; 65,000 bu wheat, 10,600 bu corn; 3,200 barley.

Milwaukee Market.

PER TELEGRAPH.] MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.

FLOUR—Flour quiet—Spring extras $4 70@$5.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull and no sales. 90c offered. Oats 37c.

Shipments to Buffalo—17,000 bu wheat and 550 bbls flour.

Shipments to Oswego—13,725 bu wheat.

Freights better—two charters to Buffalo at 5c.

Review of the Montreal Produce Market.

BOARD ROOM EXCHANGE, MONTREAL, Sept. 25, 1858.

FLOUR—The demand has been active during the week, and all the superfine offering for sale has been taken at $5 to $5.25 for City Mills, and $5.25 to $5.50 for U. States brands. Fancies and extras are less inquired for. We quote Fancy $5.50@$5.60; Extras $6@$6 25 and $6.50 for Double Extras.

WHEAT—The only sale to report is a lot of Chicago Spring, of about 15,000 bushels, out of condition, at 90 cents.

CORN—None in market.

BARLEY—In active demand, and we advance our quotations from 82½c to 85c per minot.

RYE—None.

PEAS—In good demand; several shipping lots have been placed at $1.05 per minot of 6 lbs.

PROVISIONS—In Mess Pork there have been several transactions during the week, small parcels fetching $18; we note one sale of 100 brls at $17.75.

ASHES—Have been in less demand. Pot $6.50 for single brls, $6.60@$7 for shipping lots. Pearls have advanced to $6.90@$7.

FREIGHTS—We have no engagements to quote.

Receipts of Produce by R. R. Sept. 29.

By Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.—N Jackson 3 pkgs butter 31 sks barley 26 do wheat..Burt & H 43 sks seed..R Fay & co 161 sks wheat..[illegible]

[illegible]

By St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.—D Hurd 4 car wheat..Finley & Co 4 cars corn..Collins & Co 500 kegs white lead..C Jones 1 car hogs..Sawyer, M & Co 3 cars wheat..[illegible]

Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad.—[illegible]

By Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—[illegible]

By Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.—[illegible]

By Illinois Central Railroad.—[illegible]

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Flour, 2296 brls; Wheat, 26,585 bu; Corn, 15,033 bu; Oats, 1,704 bu; Cattle, 23 cars; hogs, 15 cars; sheep 3 cars.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 29.

Stmr Traveler, Fish, Milwaukee, 60 bbls cranberries, 547 bbls beer.

Stmr Huron, Morgan, Grand Haven, 9 m shingles, 23 bbls [illegible].

[illegible]

CLEARED..........Sept. 29.

Stmr Traveler, Fish, Milwaukee, [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr W S Nelson, Patton, Oswego, 16,125 bu corn.
Schr Amelia, Sylva, miller's Pier.
Schr Oliver Culver, Hart, Sheboygan.
Schr A C Hart, Borden, Buffalo.
Schr Sovereign of the Lake, Mena, Oswego, 16,000 sacks wheat.
Schr J Trotter, Feed, Green Bay.
Schr St Paul, Mocher, Oswego, 1,142 sks wheat.
Schr York state, Stewart, Buffalo, 16,104 bu wheat.
Schr T Baker, Storker, Oswego, 13,000 be wheat.
Schr Portland, Adams, Green Bay.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 29.

From Lockport—George, Fame, Lockport. From La Salle—Alexander, From Ottawa—Ocean Bray.

CLEARED..........Sept. 29.

For La Salle—America, Col. Benton, New Jersey, C. F. Hooton, Alice, Chicago. For Ottawa—Fulton, Ottawa. For Joliet—Nebraska, Pelican. For Lockport—D. C. Horton, Wm. Brown.

RECEIPTS..........Sept. 29.

Flour, bb's	109	Stone, cords	605¾
Corn, bu	17,883	Meal, lbs	4,000
Wheat, bu	1,431	Bran,	2,600

SHIPPED..........Sept. 29.

Lumber, ft	429,471	Shingles, No	30,000
Mdse	5,712	Lath, No	15,000
Lime, bbls	20		

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The following list of Business Houses and Manufacturing Establishments are among the best and most prominent in their respective lines of business.

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W. G. WING, Wholesale Agent for Wines, Liquors and Segars, 17 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water, (one door from the Merchants' Hotel), Chicago, Ill. All kinds of property taken in exchange for goods. Agent for Ales and Porters. ap16-ly

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RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 211 & 213 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO. Manufactory at West Boylston, Massachusetts. [mh6ly

Crockery, Glass & China Ware .... Wholesale.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., Importers and Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors, Britannia Ware, mh6-ly No. 105 Lake Street.

Cloth House .... Wholesale.

1858 .... SPRING TRADE .... 1858. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 & 83 South Water Street, Are now receiving their usual large stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES Coatings, Linens and Linen Drills, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC. To which they invite the attention of the Trade. Agents for Scott's Report of Fashions. mh6466

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BOGGS & GOLDIE'S SASH FACTORY. All kinds of sash, doors, and blinds, window and door frames, mouldings, flooring and siding, constantly on hand or made to order on the shortest notice. Also, planing circular and scroll sawing, and turning, executed in all their branches. House trimmings of every variety and description. Country orders solicited, and promptly attended to. Sales room 208 Clark street, near Van Buren. Factory west end 12th st. bridge. mh20

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SHELTON & TUTTLE, Manufacturers and Dealers in Carriages, Plymouth, Conn. Repository, at American Transportation Co.'s Building, Market st., Chicago, Ill. Rockaways, Side seats, Top and no top Buggies, Concords, &c. All work warranted. H. R. Hill, Agent. my10-ly

LIGHT!! MORE LIGHT!! EVERY FAMILY THEIR OWN GAS MAKER, NO CHEMICAL HUMBUG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE MADE EXtensive arrangements for supplying any store, public house or private dwelling in the city or suburbs with J. W. Smith's New Patent Gas Generator.

By means of this exceedingly simple, cheap and convenient arrangement, any family can have, at a cost not to exceed one-fourth the cost of the city gas, a gas far more brilliant and white, and not at all offensive. This is none of the chemical humbugs with which the country is flooded, but consists of a very ingenious contrivance of simple arrangement (lately patented) made to attach to any gas pipe, to be used with ordinary gas burners.

THINGS YOU WILL AVOID BY USING THIS GAS.
1st—Three-fourths of all expense.
2d—All offensive odor.
3d—Uncertain and poor light.
4th—The annoyance of defective metres, monthly bills, advance deposits, &c.

The following are among the many certificates we have from those using this Gas:

Washington City, D. C., July 1st, 1858.

This may certify that we have been using John W. Smith's Portable Gas Generator, to light our store, which has 15 burners, using from 5 to 6 feet per hour to each burner, making the gas every night as we want it. We find this new invention to be a valuable one. For economy, safety and brilliancy it by far exceeds every other light now extant. Our gas bill from the Gas Company in this city averaged $40 per month, when this Smith's Gas has not cost over $4 or $5 per month, and producing a much stronger and purer light. Our experience with it since the 1st of February last, warrants us in recommending it to all that may wish a cheap and safe light.

I. TUCKER & BRO., Pennsylvania avenue.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned are now using in their store, 74 State street, one of J. W. Smith's Portable Gas Generators, and from experience can cheerfully say we are well satisfied that the cost of the same by this apparatus will not exceed one-fourth the expense of the city gas for an equal number of burners, the capacity of the burners being equal. The light is also whiter and more brilliant, and without offensive odor. The apparatus is exceedingly simple and cheap, and the process of making the gas within the comprehension of the most ordinary mind, all of which facts we shall be happy to demonstrate to any person who may wish, by their calling at our store, 74 State street, at any time between eight o'clock A. M. and nine o'clock P. M.

BEECHER & POWELL.

Chicago, July 15th, 1858.

Office for the sale of Rights of Dwellings or Counties at room No. 5, up-stairs, 76 Dearborn street. jy17-3m-a199 BLAKE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH. CONCENTRATED LYE,

For making Soap without lime, with little or no trouble and trifling expense. The cheapest and most convenient article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound box will make nine pounds of ELEGANT HARD SOAP and several gallons of best Soft, or one barrel of the latter. Every family can make all the soap, both hard and soft, they use, from their ordinary kitchen grease and this Lye, nothing else is required.

PRINTERS and all others using a STRONG LYE will find the "CONCENTRATED" by far the cheapest and most effective article they can possibly use.

A single trial will convince any one of its great utility and value.

For sale by all DRUGGISTS and GROCERS in the country.

Beware of imitations. Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who manufacture the extra superfine snow white Table Dairy and Pork Packers' Salt, warranted PERFECTLY PURE and it is the only PURE Salt in the United States.

Also—Caustic Soda for Soap-Makers, Soda Ash, refined Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Bleaching Powder, Bleaching Liquor, Manganese, Nitric Acid, Muriatic Acid, Aqua Fortis, Chloroform, Soda Saleratus. se9-d&w6m-a797

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CRAPE SHAWLS, Dyed to any color with every kind of Ladies' Silk, Satin and Woolen Shawls and Dresses; Broche, Stella and Woolen Shawls Cleaned and Pressed in a superior manner.

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CASH ADVANCES. WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH advances on shipments of Grain, Flour and Produce for sale in Buffalo market. GEO. W. PERKINS & CO. au24-3m-a600 29 Market-st., Chicago, Ill.

WM. C. ELLIS SEAL ENGRAVER, NO. 65 SOUTH CLARK ST., CORNER OF RANDOLPH. NOTARIAL, COURT, CORPORATION, State, Secretaries, I. O. O. F., Masonic, Library and Sons of Temperance Seals. And all others of an official character engraved and adjusted in superior presses. Also, every variety of Business Seals and Stamps for Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, &c. Stencil Dies, Steel Cards, &c. Agents supplied with anything appertaining to the business. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address WM. C. ELLIS, P. O. Box 2861, Chicago, Illinois. ly23-a1-ly

COTTON YARN, COTTON WARP, BATS Twine, Wadding, Sheetings, &c. A large stock for sale very cheap by PEAKE, MARSH & DELONG, ap10a865-3m 30 Lake street.

GLASS! GLASS!! GLASS!!! Plate and Double Thick Glass, of large sizes. An assorted stock for sale low by PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, Druggists, 25 South water street.

TOBACCO.—200 BXS OR CADDIES OF TOBACCO, of favorite brands, for sale low at 16 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

Legal.

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, SS. Cook County Court of Common Pleas—In Chancery. Wood, Lee & Co., complainants, vs. J. Warren Grigsby, et al., defendants. Joseph Chambers vs. J. Warren Grigsby et al. William Ernst vs. J. Warren Grigsby et al.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of decretal orders entered in the above entitled causes, respectively, at the July Term (A. D. 1858) of said Court, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county in the State of Illinois, will, on the second day of October, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises, lands, blocks and lots mentioned and described in said decree, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of money due upon said decree with interest and costs, said premises and real estate described as follows, to-wit: One undivided one-seventh part of certain blocks of land in Canal Port or West Chicago, conveyed to J. Walker by William B. Ogden by deed bearing date February first, 1856, recorded in Book 1[illegible], page [illegible], being blocks numbers [illegible] [illegible]

Also, those blocks and lots in Canal Port or West Chicago conveyed by said Ogden to said Walker by deed bearing date February first, 1856, to-wit: Block number 71, 131, 132, 142, 144, 147, 151, 155, 157, 159 and 163.

Also, twenty acres of land conveyed by John H. Kinzie and wife to said Walker by deed bearing date March four, 1853, being the undivided one quarter of the West half of the Southwest quarter of section 30 in township 39 North Range 14 East in Cook county, Illinois.

[illegible]

Also the following blocks lying North of Archer street and not recorded in the regular recorded map of Canal Port but laid off in blocks and lots in the Lithograph Map of said town, being part of the East half of the Northeast quarter of section 30 in township 39, North of range 14 East in said Cook county, to-wit: [illegible]

[illegible]

The interest hereby advertised to be sold being one undivided one-seventh part of all of the above described property or real estate, conveyed by the said Walker to J. Warren Grigsby, Edward H. Taylor and William F. Rodolfson.

Master in Chancery, Cook County, and Commissioner.
WALL & ROGERS, Pl'ffs Att'y. se2aa6-td

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County Circuit Court—In Chancery. Chicago, September 18th, 1858.

Jane Armitage, widow of the late Daniel Armitage, and executor of his last will; John F. Armitage, Edward Armitage and Jane Fish, (wife of John Fish) children of the said Daniel and Jane Armitage, and Mary Ann Armitage, Daniel Armitage, and Samuel Armitage, infants, also children of the said Daniel and Jane Armitage, and John Fish, vs. Joseph S. Sheffield, Orrin W. Rose, Thomas Proust, Lawrence Prout, George Prout, Michael Prout, Ellen Prout, John Prout, William Prout, Matthew and Bridget Jordan, William Leeson and William Leeson, Mary Leeson and John Leeson, children of the said William and Margaret Leeson.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, will, on the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at the North Door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the undivided three-eighths (⅜) of lot number three (3), in block sixteen (16) in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, in the county of Cook aforesaid. L. C. PAINE FREER, se20-a913-td Master in Chancery.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.—STATE OF Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, September Term, A. D. 1858. John R. Floyd and James Malcom use of Robert Malcom vs. Henry Fischer, Gottfried Kruger, C. Kessel, P. Humbrold, John Hartung and Jacob Mantz.—Attachment.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said Henry Fischer, C. Kessel, John Hartung and Jacob Mantz that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said John R. Floyd and James Malcom use of Robert Malcom and against the estate of the said Henry Fischer, C. Kessel, John Hartung and Jacob Mantz for the sum of One Hundred and Eighty Eight and 56-100 Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now therefore, unless you, the said Henry Fischer, C. Kessel, John Hartung and Jacob Mantz shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the second Monday of September, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said John R. Floyd and James Malcom, use of Robert Malcom, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
JOHN C. MILLER, Pl'ffs Att'y. se7-4w-d664

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, Robert Malcom and Esther Malcom his wife, made and executed unto Alfred H. Peats a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of April, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, which said Mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's office of said Cook County, State of Illinois, on the second day of April, A. D. 1857, in Book Thirty of Mortgages, page 481, upon the premises hereinafter described with a condition therein that if default be made in the payment of any of said promissory notes, or of the interest thereon, then the whole principal sum embraced in said notes, and the interest, should at once become due and payable.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of certain of said promissory notes, and the interest thereon, I, the undersigned and Margaret Peats, widow and administratrix of the estate of the said Alfred H. Peats, shall, on the nineteenth day of October, 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago in said County of Cook and State of Illinois, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated, lying and being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to-wit:—

That part of lots number six [6], seven [7] and eight [8] in block twenty-six [26] in Walcott's addition to Chicago, bounded as follows:—beginning on the west line of lot eight [8] twenty-nine and forty-one hundredths [29 40-100] feet North from the Southwest corner thereof, and running thence East about one hundred and ten feet [110]; thence North twenty-nine [29] feet, thence West one hundred and ten [110] feet to Clark street, and thence South twenty-nine [29] feet to the place of beginning, with an alley ten feet wide in the rear of said premises.

MARGARET PEATS, Admin'x ratrix Of the Estate of Alfred Peats, said Mortgagee, deceased. se18a838-td

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of two certain promissory notes made by B. Franklin Butler and John Woodbridge, Jr., each bearing date July 1st, 1855, and payable three years after date, to the order of Mary Trumbull, one of said notes being for the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, and the other one of said notes being for the sum of Seventy-five Dollars, and the same being now due and remaining unpaid, the undersigned, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage made by Maria Butler to said Mary Trumbull, dated the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, to secure said notes and other described indebtedness, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County of Cook, will sell at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois on the eighteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the following described lands and premises situate, lying and being in the said city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lot nine (9) in block one hundred and twenty-four (124) in School Section Addition to Chicago, being the same premises described in said Mortgage, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Maria Butler, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in and to the same.

Said Mortgage was duly filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said county on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1855, and recorded in Book 21 of Mortgages, page 305, reference being had to said record for further information.

LUTHER HAVEN,
Assignee of said Notes and Mortgage.
Chicago, August 14, 1858. au14a476-td

WHEREAS ON THE ELEVENTH DAY of February, A. D. 1856, Luther L. Mills, Walter N. Mills and Caroline J. Mills, executed to me a trust deed of that date, of the following described part or parcel of land, situated in the County of Woodford and State of Illinois, together with divers other pieces or parcels of land, conveyed to me at the same time and in the same trust, viz: The west half of the northeast fourth of section five (5) in township twenty-eight (28), north range two (2), west of the third principal meridian, to secure the payment of six promissory notes therein described, which said trust deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of said County of Woodford County, in Book 9 of Mortgages, on page 73, 74 and 75. And whereas default has been made in the payment of said promissory notes according to the tenor and effect of the same. Now therefore, by virtue of a power of sale contained in said trust deed, I do hereby give public notice to whomever it concerns that I shall sell the said described premises and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Luther L. Mills, Walter N. and Caroline J. Mills, their heirs and assigns, at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first day of October, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of realizing the sums of money now due and unpaid upon the said promissory notes and to pay the costs of advertising and selling the said premises and conveying the same, as stated in said trust deed.

ELISHA F. WADSWORTH, Trustee.
CORNELL, WAITE & JAMESON, Attorneys.
Chicago, July 31st, 1858. 1y28

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. THE undersigned assignees of Chas. Cleaver are now prepared to sell some of the most desirable residence property in the immediate vicinity of Chicago and at prices that cannot fail to attract attention from parties desirous of purchasing.

The property consists of a large number of lots in the charming suburban village of Cleaverville on the shore of Lake Michigan, south of Chicago and only four miles from the Court House.

Thirty lots in block seven (7) section five (5) in the city of Chicago and near Ward's extensive rolling mills. Several lots on the west side.

Two hundred acres of heavy timbered land 16 miles from Chicago.

Farm lands in Will and Kane Counties, Illinois.

Forty acres in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, together with several lots in the cities of Henry, Fulton and Dubuque.

It is the desire of the assignees to relieve the estate, at once, of all embarrassments, and to this end will offer all or any portion of these lots or lands at very great bargains to the purchaser, provided a sufficient sum is not realized therefrom, before the twenty-third day of September, they will be offered at public auction.

A satisfactory title will be given and terms easy.

For further particulars apply to or address D. Hess, or Chas Cleaver, Agent, at the office of the Illinois Stone Co., corner Wells and Taylor streets, Chicago.

All persons indebted to C. Cleaver are requested to make immediate payment as above.

H. G. LOOMIS, } Assignees of C. Cleaver.
D. HESS. jy7-3mo-a51

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 25th day of October 1858, the undersigned, assignees of W. & S. T. Wentworth, will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, of the effects to them assigned, for the benefit of the creditors of W. & S. T. Wentworth, viz: The whole of that part of block nine (9) having houses or buildings situated on lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), in block thirteen (13) in Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago, together with the lease and leasehold of said lots for the unexpired term, according to the terms of the lease.

Also, all of our interest as such assignees, in and to lots twelve (12) and thirteen (13) in block sixteen (16) of Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago, with the lease and leasehold of said lots. All of which will be sold at that time without any reserve, for cash, unless sooner disposed of at private sale. Sale to be made at the north door of [illegible]

GEO. W. [illegible]
HENRY T. [illegible]
Assignees of W. & S. T. Wentworth.

Legal.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.—STATE OF Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1858. Malachy Murray vs. John B. Druyts and A. Damen. Mechanics' Lien.

Affidavit of the non-residence of John A. Druyts, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given to the said John B. Druyts that Malachy Murray filed his petition for Mechanics' Lien in said Court on the twenty-third day of September, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of November next, (1858), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said John B. Druyts shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1858, and plead answer or demur to the said Plaintiff's Petition, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said Petition. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GOODRICH, FARWELL & SMITH, Pl'ff's Att'ys. se29b55-4w

WHEREAS, JOSEPH FILKINS AND Clarissa his wife, of the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, by a certain Indenture of Mortgage, with a power of sale therein contained, bearing date the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1855, in order to secure to Henry S. Weed of the city of Troy, in the State of New York, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the payment of the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) due upon said Joseph Filkins promissory note therefor of even date with said Indenture payable in one year after the date thereof with interest at the rate of ten per cent. (being for money loaned), payable semi-annually at the Manufacturers' Bank in Troy aforesaid, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Henry S. Weed his heirs and assigns forever, all the tracts, pieces or parcel of land hereinafter mentioned or described. And, whereas, on the 13th day of August, 1858, the said Mortgagee, Henry S. Weed, in consideration of the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to him paid by the subscriber, James H. Foster, of Winona, in the State of Minnesota, did grant, bargain, sell, transfer and assign the said Indenture of Mortgage, together with the debt and money secured therein and all the incidences, one year interest and no money therefor previously been paid upon said debt. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the entire debt of two thousand five hundred dollars, so secured, as aforesaid, with interest accruing since the expiration of the year limited for payment. Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, and in order to raise the unpaid amount due as above specified, with interest and costs and expenses, I, the subscriber, as Assignee of said Mortgage, shall sell at public auction or vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the North door of the Court House in Chicago aforesaid, on Saturday the second day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all and singular the mortgaged premises described in said indenture and thereby mortgaged together, with all the right and equity of redemption of the said Joseph Filkins and wife, their heirs and assigns therein, and shall immediately thereupon execute and deliver a deed or deeds in fee therefor to the purchaser or purchasers on such sale. The Mortgage Indenture aforesaid is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County aforesaid, under the same date with the execution of said Indenture in Book Thirty-one of Mortgages, page 620, &c. The assignment aforesaid is also filed for record in the same office on the 18th day of September, 1858. The mortgaged premises to be sold are described as follows: "All the following described tracts, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the East line of the Southwest quarter (¼) of Section number one (1), in Township number forty-two (42) North of Range eleven (11), East of a point thereon thirty (30) rods North from the Southeast corner of said Quarter section; thence the line runs North eighty-eight (88) degrees and twenty (20) minutes, West two (2) miles and eighty (80) rods to a line drawn North and South across the middle of Section three (3) in same township, thence North eighty and one half (80½) rods, thence Easterly in a line parallel to the line first described, two (2) miles and eighty (80) rods to the East line of said Quarter Section first mentioned, thence South on said East line eighty and one-half (80½) rods to the point of beginning, containing (exclusive of reservations, hereinafter made, about two hundred and ninety (290) acres; saving, excepting and excluding, however, from the premises included in the above description, the following several tracts and parcels of land, by the said party of the first part, (the said Joseph Filkins and wife, meaning), heretofore sold to the following named parties to-wit: one lot 180 by 180 feet, sold 7th November, 1850, to D. Gleason; one lot 70 by 180 feet, sold 20th March, 1852, to Stephen Fuller; one lot 70 by 180 feet, sold 28th of September, 1853, to F. Arnold; one lot 70 by 180 feet, sold 18th of November, 1853, to H. Root; one lot 70 by 180 feet, sold 21st of January, 1854, to B. Knapp; one lot 70 by 180 feet, sold 21st of June, 1854, to P. Filbert; one lot 100 by 126⅞ feet, sold 16th of November, 1854, to E. K. Beach; one other lot 60 by 180 feet, sold but not yet conveyed to Mr. Sneip; all of which said lots are situated on the Milwaukee road; seventy two (72) acres of land sold to Wm. Kopps, June 1st, 1852; one acre of land sold to C. Sheppard June 12th, 1844; and three (3) acres of land conveyed April 19th, 1857, to John Wagenbrger.

Dated September 20th, 1858.
JAMES H. FOSTER, Assignee.
MATHER & TAFT, Attorneys. se20a920 td

WHEREAS, ON THE SIXTH DAY OF March, A. D. 1858, Carter Lamb, Maria L. Lamb, Orrin H. Salisbury and Lucina B. Salisbury executed to me a Trust Deed of that date, of the following described premises situated in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lots twelve [12] and thirteen [13] in E. K. Rogers Subdivision of lots one [1] and two [2] in Block five [5] in Duncan's Addition to the Original Town of Chicago, and Block one (1) in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the West half [½] and West half [½] of Northeast quarter [¼] of Section seventeen [17], Town thirty-nine [39], North Range fourteen [14] East, to secure the payment of one promissory note, bearing even date therewith, payable six months after the date thereof to E. P. Downing & Co., for the sum of Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars, made by the aforesaid Carter Lamb and Orrin H. Salisbury, and therein described, which said Trust Deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County aforesaid, in Book ninety-eight of Deeds, on page 215; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said promissory note according to the tenor and effect of the same.

Now, therefore, in pursuance and by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Trust Deed to me, I, the subscriber, do hereby give notice that I shall sell the above described premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said Carter Lamb, Maria L. Lamb, Orrin H. Salisbury and Lucina B. Salisbury, their heirs and assigns, at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on Saturday, the ninth day of October, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of realizing the sum of money now due and unpaid upon the said promissory note, and interest, and of advertising and selling the said premises, and of making the proper and necessary deeds and conveyances to the purchaser thereof at said sale.

WILLIAM W. WHEELER, Trustee.
Chicago, September 17th, 1858. se28b15 10d

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—DEFAULT having been made by John Anderson in the payment of a promissory note of the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars and fifty cents, payable to the order of John G. Brown, secured by his Deed of Trust recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook county, April 18th, 1857, in Book 141 of Deeds, page 288, conveying to the undersigned, as Trustee, in trust, the following [illegible] lot in the subdivision of James H. Rees of out-lot forty-two (42) in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of Section Fifteen (15), in Township forty (40) North of Range fourteen (14) East, [illegible] in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, I, L. C. Paine Freer, will, in pursuance with the powers in said deed of Trust, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, aforesaid, on the second day of October A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all of the above described parcel of land with the improvements thereon, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of said John Anderson thereto. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.
Chicago, Sept. 21, 1858. se22a943-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, September Term, A. D. 1858—Attachment. Marcellus B. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith vs. Rollin W. Dayton.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Rollin W. Dayton that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas dated twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1858, at the suit of said Marcellus B. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith and against the estate of the said Rollin W. Dayton for the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty-five dollars and thirty-eight cents directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Lake Counties, one of which said writs have been returned executed. Now, therefore unless you, the said Rollin W. Dayton shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas on or before the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Marcellus B. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'y. se16b879 4w

Insurance.

Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co. Office N. W. Corner of Lake and Clark-sts., UP STAIRS. CAPITAL ------- $200,000. DIRECTORS. Thomas Church, B. W. Raymond, Geo. W. Dole, F. Haddock, J. K. Botsford, Orrington Lunt, C. B. Farwell, W. M. Larrabee, J. T. Edwards. THOMAS CHURCH, Prest. C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y. JOS. E. BROWN, Surveyor au27'58 a628-ly

PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE Company, of Peoria. CAPITAL .... $500,000. Paid up in Cash .... $300,000. MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY. J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, ap26,6m-4926 156 South Water street, Chicago.

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Office, 142 South Water Street. Authorized Capital, 500,000 | Paid in and secured, 175,500. MANAGING DIRECTORS: J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards, Hiram B. Smith. ADVISORY DIRECTORS: J. B. Doggett, G. H. Hazleton, C. N. Henderson, Adam Smith. A. EDWARDS, President. E. C. WILDER, Secretary. GEO. F. HASTINGS, General Agent. LEWIS B. RUNDELL, City Surveyor. Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance. je14'58-ly

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE CO., Philadelphia, Pa. FIRE AND MARINE. CAPITAL .... $500,000. GEO. H. HART, President, H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agent, Chicago, corner of Lasalle and South Water streets. aul3a2-ly

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF Hartford.—Incorporated in 1819. Charter perpetual. CASH CAPITAL .... $1,000,000. Insure against loss and damage by fire on terms adapted to the hazard, and consistent with the laws of compensation. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, corner Lasalle and South Water streets. aul3a3-ly

THE OLD ESTABLISHED NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Oswego. ARE ISSUING POLICIES ON HULLS, Cargoes and Freight Lists, at LOWEST RATES. First class Fire Risks taken in limited amounts. This Company enters upon the season of 1858 with a larger surplus in its treasury than at any time since its organization in 1834. Wooden merchants and bankers as undoubted security and on as good terms as any other responsible office. JAS. PLATT, Pres't. S. B. LUDLOW, Sec'y. MASON & CO., Agents, aul4-6m-a21 150 S. Water st. Dole's Building.

WESTERN MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. Principal office, 29 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Missouri. LOCAL OFFICE—No. 82 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. Association is now ready to receive applications for, and issue certificates of membership and traveling cards, and is prepared to promptly pay weekly benefits to all members that may become entitled thereto. TRUSTEES. Edward Boyle, Franklin Weston, J. W. Crane, C. Shaffer, H. M. Woodward, E. Hankinson, C. W. Hungerford. Edward Boyle, President; C. W. Hungerford, Secretary; E. Hankinson, Actuary and General Agent. HARLEY B. COLVIN, } Trustees. D. W. BOSS, 82 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. S. M. GILBERT, Local Secretary. my24-ly

PUMPING ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—The Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Chicago offer for sale the Pumping Engine, Boiler, &c., lately used for supplying Chicago with water. The attention of Mining Companies, of parties constructing Water Works, and others needing a pumping engine, is invited to this engine. The engine is capable of supplying fifty thousand people with water, has been but little used, is complete in all its parts as a pumping engine, and both engine and boiler are in good order. The engine is non-condensing and horizontal, steam cylinder 16 inches in diameter, and six feet stroke. Pump a few of the same dimensions and double acting. The boilers—two in number—are 30 feet long, 42 inches in diameter, and are both in excellent order and two flues in each, and are both in excellent order and [illegible] The above will be [illegible] of the Chicago Water Works on application to the Engineer, and all information obtained there or at the Water Works Office. By order of the Board, W. TINKHAM, Secretary. Chicago, July 16th, 1858. jy17,a390-1m

COAL! COAL!!
PURE BRIAR HILL AND ERIE COAL, well screened, and delivered to any part of the city at [illegible] ton. [illegible] North Wells street bridge.

Railroads.

For Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. LINE. Composed of the Chicago & Rock Island, Peoria & Bureau Valley and Mississippi & Missouri Railroads.

THROUGH FROM CHICAGO TO IOWA CITY and Washington without change of Cars. Only direct route from Chicago to Joliet, LaSalle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Washington and Fort Des Moines.

Three Passenger Trains leave Chicago daily from Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets as follows:

9.15 A. M. Day Express, Sundays excepted—For Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Washington.

11.30 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted—For Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Washington.

5.15 P. M. Joliet Accommodation, stopping at all stations, arriving at Joliet at 7.20 P. M.

Through Trains arrive at Chicago at 5.30 A. M. and 5.40 P. M.

Joliet Accommodation at 9.35 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At La Salle, with Illinois Central Railroad for Galena, Dunleith, Cairo and intermediate points.

At Peoria with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for Galesburg and Burlington.

At Washington with Line of Stages to Oscaloosa, Winterset, and all points in Central and Southern Iowa.

At Iowa City with Western Stage Co's Line Mail Coaches for Fort des Moines, Council Bluffs, Washington, Oskaloosa, Newton, Wintersett, Fort Dodge, Sioux City, Marshalltown, Marietta, Iowa Falls, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls and all points in Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

Local and through tickets on sale at the Depot, also at office of Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, corner Dearborn and Randolph streets, and at Michigan Southern Railroad under Revere Hotel.

JOHN F. TRACY, Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent. my10

1858 ..... SUMMER ARRANGEMENT ..... 1858 VIA ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 17TH, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets:

St. Louis and Cairo Express at .... 9.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
St. Louis and New Orleans Express at .... 9.15 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Kankakee Accommodation at .... 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

For Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Alton, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Kansas, St. Joseph, Cairo, Memphis, Natchez, New Orleans, Galveston, and all points on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

No change of cars between Chicago, St. Louis and Cairo. Fare as low and time as quick as by any other route. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

CONNECTIONS:

At Chicago, with all the Eastern and Northern Lines. At Gilman, with Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, Peoria, Galesburg, Bloomington, and Stations on main line of the I. C. R. R.

At Tolono, with Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, Eastforward Danville and Lafayette. West for Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples.

At Mattoon with Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. East for Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and Indianapolis; West for Alton, St. Louis and Missouri River.

At Odin, with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, East for Vincennes, Evansville, Cincinnati; West for St. Louis and Missouri River.

At St. Louis, with Pacific Railroad and Union Line Missouri River Steamers, for Jefferson City, Kansas and Nebraska.

At Cairo, with the Cairo and New Orleans Railroad Line Steamers for Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans, Galveston, Charleston, Savannah and Montgomery.

Passengers for above points should purchase Through Tickets, via Illinois Central Railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at the Company's Office in the great Central Depot; at the office of the Michigan Central Railroad, corner Lake and Dearborn streets; also the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad office, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at all Railroad and Steamboat offices in the North and East.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Gen'l Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent. my18

VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.
1858. Summer Arrangement. 1858

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:30 A. M.—New York Express—(Daily, Sundays excepted), arrive at Detroit 6.30 P. M.; Niagara Falls or Buffalo 5:30 A. M.; Albany 4:15 P. M.; New York 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 11 P. M., by Elmira.
6:30 A. M.—Cincinnati Express—(Sundays excepted) Arrive at Cincinnati at 12 at night.
4:40 P. M.—New York and Boston Express—(except Saturday). Arrive at Detroit 5.30 A. M.; Niagara Falls or Buffalo 5:00 P. M.; Albany 4:30 A. M.; New York 10:45 A. M.; Boston 6:00 P. M.
9:30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express—(Sundays excepted). Arrive Detroit 10:00 A. M.; Niagara Falls or Buffalo 10:20 P. M.; Albany 10:00 A. M.; New York 4:50 P. M.; Boston 11 P. M.
9:30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday.) Arrive at Cincinnati 1 P. M.; Louisville 4 P. M.

Only one train on Sunday at 4:50 P. M.

On the 6:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. trains connect at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. SPAULDING, Gen. Pass. Agent. my10

Fall Arrangement.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
LAKE SHORE LINE.
SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. PAUL.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1858, Passenger Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

LEAVE CHICAGO, FROM STATION COR. WEST WATER & COOK STS.

9.00 A. M.—Stopping at all Stations, reaching Milwaukee at 12:40 P. M., connecting with LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad for LaCrosse, St. Paul and the Upper Mississippi River, in advance of all other Routes.

4.15 P. M.—Stopping at Evanston, Waukegan, and Stations north, and arriving at Milwaukee at 7:50 P. M.; passengers for LaCrosse take cars next morning to LaCrosse and St. Paul.

WAUKEGAN TRAIN LEAVE CHICAGO AT

5:30 P. M.—Stopping at all Stations, and arriving at Waukegan at 7:10 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Milwaukee with La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad for Hartford, Horricon, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Lisbon, Sparta, and La Crosse, and at La Crosse with Packet Boats for

SAINT PAUL,

Winona, Fountain City, Reed's Landing, Red Wing, Prescott, Hudson, Stillwater, St. Croix, Hastings, St. Anthony, Minneapolis and Minnesota.

This route is 56 miles nearer than any other to St. Paul, and has one hundred miles less of river travel.

Also connect at junction with the Fond du Lac and with the Horicon Railroads, for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Waupun, Ripon and Berlin. Also, with the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad; and the Watertown Railroad for Whitewater, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Portage and Watertown.

At Racine Junction, with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, for Burlington, Delavan, Darien, Beloit and Rockton.

Freight Trains leave Milwaukee at 3:00 A. M., and Chicago at 6:30 A. M. daily.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Sup't.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

TO PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADELphia, Baltimore and Washington City, with but one change of cars to Pittsburgh, connecting directly with all trains on the

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through to Pittsburgh.

Passengers for New York and Philadelphia, will have their baggage checked on the way at Pittsburgh, without extra charge. [illegible]

Trains leave the Michigan Southern Depot as follows:

6 A. M.—Morning Express daily, Sundays excepted.
9 P. M.—Night Express daily, Sundays excepted.
Running through to Pittsburgh with but one change of cars.

Connections at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all points East. At Mansfield, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads. At Crestline, with C. C. & C. Railroad, to Columbus, Zanesville, Wheeling and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forrest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound east will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads will find attentive check takers at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, or at the depot on Van Buren street, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

DAN'L W. BOSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago.
J'as. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't. ja26-ly

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
Summer Arrangement, May, 1858.
CHANGE OF TIME.

DEPOT, CORNER WEST VAN BUREN AND CANAL STREETS, CHICAGO. Going South, trains run as follows:

EXPRESS MAIL—(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Chicago at	9.00 A. M.	
" Joliet	11.10 A. M.	
" Peoria Junction	2.15 P. M.	
" Bloomington	[illegible]	
" Springfield	[illegible]	
Arrive at St. Louis	[illegible]	

NIGHT EXPRESS—(Saturdays excepted.)

Leave Chicago at	7.00 P. M.	
" Joliet	11.10 P. M.	
" Peoria Junction	[illegible]	
" Bloomington	[illegible]	
" Springfield	[illegible]	
Arrive at St. Louis	[illegible]	

Trains arrive from St. Louis 7.10 A. M. and 10.30 P. M.

JOLIET ACCOMMODATION, Stopping at intermediate stations.

Leave Joliet at	7.00 A. M.
" Chicago at	5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Chicago	9.00 A. M.
" Joliet	7.30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Chicago, with all the great Eastern and Northern lines.

At Joliet, with the Rock Island Railroad west, and the "Cut Off" east.

At Peoria Junction, with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad to Peoria and stations west.

At Bloomington, with the Illinois Central railroad, north and south.

At Springfield, with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.

At Alton, with the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad east.

At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad and Missouri River steamers to Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska; and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Through tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 43 Dearborn street (opposite Tremont House,) Chicago, at the Depot corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.

L. DARLING, A. H. MOORE,
Gen'l Agent. [mh20] Gen'l Supt.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME, CONNECTING AT Warren with the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago Union Railroads. On and after Monday, May 17th, 1858, a Freight and Passenger Train will be run as follows, Sundays excepted:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Mineral point at	3.00 P. M.
" Calamine at	3.30
" Darlington at	4.00
" Riverside at	4.30
" Gratiot at	[illegible]
Arrive at Warren	[illegible]

GOING NORTH.

Leave Warren at	[illegible]
" Riverside at	[illegible]
" Darlington at	[illegible]
" Calamine at	[illegible]
Arrive at Mineral Point at	[illegible]

Passengers make close connections at Warren with the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago Union Railroads for Chicago, and all points East. Also for all points South, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville [illegible]

[illegible]

Through Tickets for sale at all principal points East, South and the Canadas, for sale at this office.

GEO. W. COBB, General Ag't.
JAS. WILKINS, Ticket Agent. ju1y-v 239

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows: Mail 7 A. M.; Fast Line, 3 P. M.; Express Mail, 10.50 P. M.

The Express Mail runs daily, the other two Sundays excepted. Making DIRECT CONNECTIONS with trains from St. Louis, Mo.; Dubuque, Keokuk and Iowa City, Iowa; Cairo, Rock Island and Chicago, Illinois; Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Lafayette, Indiana; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Cleveland, Columbus, Zanesville, and Wooster, Ohio. Also, Kansas, Nebraska and all points in [illegible]

AND ALL POINTS IN THE WEST.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers from the West can rely upon this as being the shortest, most expeditious and comfortable route to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York or Boston.

THOS. MOORE, Agent.

Passenger Lines, Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPT. 26TH 1858, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells street depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE. FOR ELGIN, BELVIDERE, ROCKFORD, FREEPORT, GALENA, DUNLEITH AND ST. PAUL.

Passenger and Mail	9.15 A. M.
Passenger (daily)	11.30 P. M.
Belvidere Passenger	4.00 P. M.
do do	[illegible]

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE, FOR DIXON, FULTON AND CENTRAL IOWA.

Through Passenger	9.15 A. M.
Through Passenger	11.30 P. M.
De Kalb Passenger	[illegible]

BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH, FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE, MADISON, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND ST. PAUL.

Passenger	9.15 A. M.
Passenger	11.30 P. M.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD, FOR CENTRAL LAKE, M'HENRY, RICHMOND, & GENEVA LAKE.

Two Through Trains will leave Central Depot at foot of Lake street, as follows:

FOR GALENA, DUNLEITH AND ST. PAUL.

Daily (Sundays excepted)	9.15 A. M. and 10.30 P. M.

FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE, MADISON, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND ST. PAUL.

Daily (Sundays excepted)	9.15 A. M. and 10.30 P. M.
Daily at	10.30 P. M.

Enabling Passengers to make a close connection with the Michigan Central Trains.

TRAINS EASTWARD. GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

Leave Dunleith	1.30 P. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]
Leave do	[illegible] P. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]

DIXON, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

Leave Fulton	[illegible] P. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]
Leave Fulton	7.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]
Leave DeKalb	7.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]

BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.

Leave Prairie du Chien 11.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 9.00 P. M.
Leave Prairie du Chien 9.30 P. M.—arrive in Chicago 5.30 A. M.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Leave Elgin at 6.15 A. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]

Passengers for all points on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and Fulton Lines, should take the trains from Wells Street Depot.

One of Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars will leave Central Depot nightly at 10.30 P. M., Train for Dunleith.

All the above trains connect with the Great Eastern Lines diverging from Chicago.

Through tickets can be bought at the following offices: H. E. Spaulding's, corner Lake and Dearborn streets; G. & C. U. R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; Michigan Southern Office under the Revere House, and at the Central and Wells street Depots.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

P. A. HALL, Sup't.
H. H. PORTER, General Ticket Agent. my17

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONnecting Atlantic Cities with Western, Northwestern and Southwestern States, by a continuous Railway direct. The road also connects at Pittsburg with daily line of Steamers to all ports on the western rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with Steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes, making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which freight can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.

First Class. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books, Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drugs (in boxes and bales) Feathers, Furs, &c., &c. ..... 75c per 100 pounds.

Second Class. Domestic Sheetings, Shirting and Ticking, (in original bales), Drugs (in casks), Hardware, Leather (in rolls or boxes), Wool and Sheep-skins—Eastward ..... 60c per 100 pounds.

Third Class. Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks) Hemp Bacon and Pork, Salted (loose or in sacks), Tobacco manufactured (except Cigars or cut), &c., &c. ..... 50c per 100 pounds.

Fourth Class. Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Pork, (in casks or boxes eastward), Lard, and Lard Oil, Nails, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. ..... 40c per 100 pounds.

Flour—$1 per bbl, until further notice.
Grain—45c per 100 lbs. until further notice.
Cotton—$3 per bale not exceeding 500 lbs. weight until further notice.

In shipping goods from any point east of Philadelphia be particular to mark packages "via Pennsylvania Railroad." All goods consigned to the agents of this road at Philadelphia or Pittsburg, will be forwarded without detention.

FREIGHT AGENTS—Clarke & Co., Chicago; Parker & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; Wm. Bingham, Louisville, Ky.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and Irwin & Co., Cincinnati; A. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby street, Boston; Leech & Co., No. 2 Astor House and No. 1 William street, New York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koons, Baltimore; D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.
H. J. LOMBAERT, Sup't., Altona, Pa.
April 1, 1858.

FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY $7

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, Lexington and Frankfort, Kentucky. Extending from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, at New Albany opposite Louisville.

The only direct route from Chicago to Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky; Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Crawfordsville, Greencastle, &c., &c.

It is also the quickest and most direct route to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, &c.

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO

Via Michigan Central Railroad as follows:

7.00 A. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, arriving in Cincinnati at 10 P. M., running directly through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

9.00 P. M. Night Express, running directly through to Louisville, connecting at Lafayette for Indianapolis and all other points mentioned above, arriving at Cincinnati at 12 M and at Louisville at 3 30 P. M.

Both trains connect at Greencastle with Trains of Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad in season for passengers to the Eastward and Westward, and to take passage from ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, &c., to New Albany and Louisville. Also with trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Mitchell.

Only one Change of Cars between
CHICAGO AND NEW ALBANY.

Baggage checked through.

Through tickets can be had at all of the principal Railroad offices in the West. Also in the passenger station of the Michigan Central Railroad, and at the office corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

Be careful to get Through Tickets by way of New Albany and Salem Railroad.

JOHN S. ANDERSON, Sup't.
G. N. SANDS, Gen. Passenger Agent.
JAS. PATTON, Gen. Traveling Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

1858 ..... Summer Arrangement. 1858

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO AS FOLLOWS, viz:

6.30 A. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.
6.30 A. M.—Via Goshen Air Line.
9.00 P. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.
6.00 A. M. train daily, except Sunday.
9.00 P. M. train daily, except Saturday.
6.30 P. M. train daily, except Sunday.

The above trains make direct connections at Dunkirk and Buffalo, with all trains for Albany, New York and Boston, connecting at Toledo, Sandusky, Clyde and Mansfield, with trains for Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Ohio, connecting at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

my10 W. M. GRAY, General Western Agent.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R.

FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE, MADISON, Prairie Du Chien, St. Paul and all cities and towns on the Mississippi.

On and after June 1, 1858, trains will leave Chicago daily, as follows:

[illegible] A. M.	Day Express.
5.00 P. M.	Accommodation.
[illegible]	Night Express.

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Connecting at Prairie du Chien with splendid steamers that run exclusively in connection with this line, for all points on the Mississippi River.

I. JOHNSTON, Gen'l Sup't.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Ass't Sup't. au15-ly-a359

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.

1858 ..... CHANGE OF TIME 1858

ON AND AFTER MAY 9, 1858, PASSENger Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

6:15 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted) arriving at Mendota [illegible]; Galesburg 3:30; Burlington [illegible]; Quincy [illegible]

10:45 P. M.—Night Express, (Sundays excepted), arriving at Mendota [illegible]; Galesburg 5:00; Burlington [illegible]; Quincy 11:45

4:15 P. M.—Mendota Passenger, (Sundays excepted) arriving at Aurora [illegible]; Mendota 8:00 P. M.

Trains leave Burlington [illegible]; Quincy [illegible]; Mendota [illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago—Day Express 6:15 P. M., Night Express 6:00 A. M.; Mendota Passenger 10:00 A. M.

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

At Mendota with Illinois Central Railroad north for Amboy, Dixon, Freeport, Galena and Dunleith; and south for LaSalle, Peru, Vinona, Pana, Bloomington, Decatur, St. Louis, Cairo, &c.

At Burlington, with Burlington & Missouri River Railroad for Mt. Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Knoxville, Fort Madison, Fort Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Sioux City and all portions of Western Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, with Western Stage Company for Montrose; thence by rail to Keokuk.

At Quincy with the steamers of the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company for Keokuk, Hannibal, Alton, St. Louis.

At Plymouth with stages for Keokuk.

At Hannibal with Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for all parts of Northern Missouri and Kansas.

Tickets may be had at the Depot and at the Michigan Central Railroad office, corner of Lake and Dearborn sts.

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.
SAM'L POWELL, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE MISSISSIPPI River and Central Iowa. OPEN TO WAPSIE STATION, Into Central Iowa, 28 miles West of the Mississippi.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1858, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

Leave Clinton at	7.00 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
Arrive at Yankee Run at	[illegible]
Leave Yankee Run at	[illegible]
Arrive at Clinton at	[illegible]

Connecting with Through Trains for Chicago, over the Dixon Air-Line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

At DeWitt with Stages for Davenport, Maquoketa and Anamosa.

At Wapsie Station with Stages for Toronto, Tipton, Mechanicsville, Mt. Vernon, Lisbon and Cedar Rapids.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE DAILY.

The Shortest, Cheapest and most Expeditious Route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 136 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and 28 miles directly into the Interior of Iowa.

An Agent will be at the Depot to receive all Freight for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed at the lowest rates of charge.

[illegible] SMITH, Esq. A Supt.
J. M. HAM, General Ticket Agent. au10-ly-a753

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. ap6-d&wdm-1771. SIMEON FARWELL.

1858. - - - Fall Trade. - - - 1858.
KEITH & FAXON, Wholesale Dealers in MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, No. 49 Lake street—Up Stairs, CHICAGO .... ILLINOIS.

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW and desirable goods, and all dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention paid to orders, which are respectfully solicited. se8a771-lm

THERMOMETERS.—Various styles for Distiller's use. ALCOHOLOMETERS, SACCHAROMETERS. HYDROMETERS, for Acids, Lyes, &c. Lactometers, Hydrometer-Jars. Test-Tubes and Stands, Test-Paper, Proof Glasses. For sale by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, se8a234 140 Lake street.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH, English and American Tooth Brushes, at se8a872y SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, Apothecaries, 140 Lake st.

CONCENTRATED LYE—A NEW ARTIcle—For the cheap, easy and speedy production of Soap. For sale, wholesale and retail, by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Druggists, 140 Lake-st.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS—WARRANTED full strength. Prepared by SARGENT & ILSLEY Apothecaries, se8a9e6-ly 140 Lake street.

350 BBLS NEW YORK REFINED Sugars. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

CHICAGO [illegible]

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE [illegible]

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1858.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE, [illegible] VAN H. HIGGINS, S. L. BAKER, [illegible] EBENEZER PECK, CASPAR BUTZ.

FOR SHERIFF, JOHN GRAY, of Jefferson.

FOR CORONER, WILLIAM JAMES, of Barrington.

Mr. Farnsworth's Appointments.

[illegible]

Our Candidates.

We have delayed making special mention of the names presented to the voters of Cook County by the Republican Convention on Tuesday last, for the reason that we believe they carry their own introduction. It is needless to say of Mr. Higgins or Mr. Baker, Mr. Peck, Mr. Butz, Mr. Gray or Mr. James [illegible] that their characters are above reproach; [illegible] resided here too long to require foreign indorsement in the wide circle [illegible] they are known. Nor is it necessary [illegible] all our readers that they are abundantly worthy to receive the support of the Republicans of Cook County, and well qualified for the positions assigned them. Of this they will give the largest evidence before the vote is done. We may say simply that we believe this to be one of the strongest tickets ever put up in the county, and we could not make it better if we tried.

German Meeting on Wednesday.

CARL SCHURZ spoke in the German tongue to a large and enthusiastic meeting at Mechanics' Institute Hall on Wednesday evening. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Esq., presided, and altogether our German friends had a refreshing and instructive season. Efforts like those made by Mr. Schurz, imbued as they are with the true philosophy of patriotism, make a profound impression on the German mind. We expect to see good fruit produced by his exertions.

Lost in the Austria.

CARL NETTMANN, a German of wealth, intelligence and great moral worth, of Ponoosuc, Hancock County, Ill., was among the passengers on the ill-fated Austria, and is undoubtedly among the lost. Mr. NETTMANN was a member of the Prussian Parliament during the revolutionary period of 1848, where he distinguished himself by his enlarged and liberal views of public affairs and human rights. The reaction compelled him to seek safety in this country; and though he had not mingled much in the politics of the State, he was widely known among both Germans and Americans for his learning and his sympathy with the cause of popular freedom everywhere. His neighborhood, where he was engaged in some important business enterprises, will severely feel his loss, while his untimely and terrible end will be mourned by every liberal and enlightened German in Illinois.

What Does Judge Mayo think of It?

We have heretofore copied from the *De Kalb County Sentinel* an article in which the editor, Judge Mayo, avows himself in favor of negro suffrage, and of the right of negroes to have their representatives in the Congress of the United States. Recently the *State Journal* copied the same article, accompanying it with appropriate comments. The *State Register*, finding that a leading organ of its own party was openly advocating doctrines which it is in the daily habit of falsely accusing the Republican party with holding, adopts the Douglas shift when cornered, and pronounces it "a forgery—a Black Republican lie." Here is its answer:

Two years ago the Illinois *Journal* and its fellows, for many weeks, used as a daily text, an expression of an obscure journal, the Mattoon *Gazette*, in favor of slavery in Illinois. The *Gazette's* article was given as Democratic sentiment, though the paper was not Democratic nor conducted by a Democrat. This silly effort proved abortive. It only showed what straws drowning Republicanism would catch at, and it was shrewdly suspected that the *Gazette's* article was concocted and *paid for* by Republicans as an electioneering trick. We now have a similar game which Black Republicanism is attempting to play off—but on the other side. The Democracy are now asserted to be for negro suffrage, and a paper, said to be published in De Kalb County, quoted to sustain it. Yesterday the *Journal* produced an extract alleged to be from such a Democratic paper, but we have nothing but its assertion that there is such a paper, or if there is that it published any such article, or that it was claiming to be Democratic. *Now we deny that any Democratic paper ever put off such an abominable* [illegible] This piece of nigger trickery the *Journal* has alluded to before, as have other Republican papers, but its absurdity forbid serious consideration, and it has been permitted to go unnoticed.

If such doctrine is uttered by a paper professing Democracy, its professions are baseless, hypocritical, and are no doubt got off through the same jugglery, and for the same purposes that the Mattoon roorback was concocted two years ago.

What has Judge Mayo to say to the above? Is the *Sentinel* a myth, and is a member of the Douglas Executive Committee for the Second Congressional District, writing editorials for his paper by Republican dictation and for Republican pay? The *Times* ought to defend Judge Mayo from this very grave charge preferred by the *Register*. It is but little more than a week since the Douglasites assembled in Convention at Sterling and nominated Tom Dyer for Congress. That Convention was held in obedience to a call which stood for weeks in the *Times*, and to that call the name of Judge Mayo was appended. We believe the Judge was a delegate to that Convention—if not, he certainly was in the famous Douglas Convention held in Springfield in April last. Will the *Times* speak? Will Judge Mayo speak?

Murders in Minnesota.

The St. Anthony *News* of the 25th inst. gives the particulars of two murders in Hennepin County the previous week. The facts in relation to the first are as follows:

About one year ago, Wm. Briggs and John Moore, neighbors in the township of Independence, had a personal difficulty in which Moore was the aggressor, and in which, it seems, he received a severe chastisement at the hands of the former. Shortly after this occurrence, Moore seemed to suffer under aberration of mind, which is supposed to have resulted from a blow on the head, which he received at the hands of the encounter, and has ever since insisted that his torment was Briggs and his family. He had frequently complained to the neighbors of their threats and insults followed him wherever he went, and under this impression he went to Briggs house, called him to the door and shot him. Briggs then closed in with Moore, wrenched the revolver from him, and gave it to his brother. Moore then retreated to the yard, but shortly after returned [illegible] to shoot him. This, of course, he refused, and Moore delivered himself up to the authorities. The wounded man, Briggs, has since died, and Moore has been committed to the St. [illegible] jail. We were permitted to visit him, and according, and he exhibited the utmost indifference, [illegible] when informed that Briggs was dead, he said he was sorry; he didn't mean to kill him, he said, only disable him, so that he couldn't "bewil him" any longer.

The circumstances attending the second murder are as follows:

The body of Mr. A. H. Wallace, the school teacher of the Town of Rockford, whose sudden disappearance was chronicled in our issue of Thursday, was discovered in a marsh in the vicinity of his residence, on Tuesday last. The body was horribly mutilated, bearing evidence of the infliction of heavy blows with a hammer or a sling-shot. No clue to the perpetrator of this terrible deed of crime has as yet been discovered, nor does suspicion rest upon any particular person or persons. It is known that Mr. Wallace was expecting money from the East, and no doubt the murderer or murderers supposed that he had received it, and consequently employed this method to accomplish the robbery. A valuable watch is known to have been in his possession a few days before his death, which cannot now be found, and possibly may serve to ferret out the murderer.

State Agricultural Society and the Seven Per Cent. Fund.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society at Centralia, during the week of the Fair, Mr. Buckmaster gave notice that he should on the next meeting of the Board introduce a resolution directing the President and Corresponding Secretary of the Society to memorialize the Legislature at its next session for a portion of the seven per cent. fund, paid [illegible] the Illinois Central Railroad, to be [illegible] to the Society to promote the objects of the association.